



DISABILITY, AGEING & CARERS

Summary of Findings

A U S T R A L I A 1 9 9 3

ABS Catalogue No. 4430.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 22 DECEMBER 1993

NEW ISSUE

**DISABILITY, AGEING AND CARERS
AUSTRALIA, 1993**

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

IAN CASTLES
Australian Statistician

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CATALOGUE NO. 4430.0

© Commonwealth of Australia 1993

CONTENTS

<i>Table</i>	<i>Page</i>
.. Preface	v
.. Summary of Findings	1
Handicap and Disability	
All persons—	
1. Handicap and Disability Status by Age by Sex	12
2. Handicap and Disability Rates by Age by Sex	13
3. Handicap and Disability Status by States and Territories by Sex	14
4. Handicap and Disability Rates by States and Territories by Sex	15
5. Living Arrangements by Disability Status by Age	16
All persons in households—	
6. Handicap and Disability Status by Country of Birth by Sex	17
All persons aged 5 years and over in households—	
7. Handicap and Disability Status by Activities for which Help was Needed and Activities for which Help was Received	18
Employment status	
All persons aged 15 to 64 years in households—	
8. Employment Status by Handicap and Disability Status by Age by Sex	19
9. Employment Status by Severity of Handicap and Disability Status by Sex	21
10. Employment Status by Handicap and Disability Status by States and Territories	22
Need for and receipt of help	
Persons with a disability in households, who need help—	
11. Type of Main Provider of Assistance by Activities for which Help was Needed by Handicap Status	23
12. Activities for which Help was Needed by Age	23
Main disabling condition	
Persons with a disability—	
13. Type of Main Disabling Condition by Age by Sex	24
Persons with a handicap—	
14. Type of Main Disabling Condition by Severity of Handicap by Sex	25
Area of handicap	
Persons with a handicap—	
15. Area of Handicap and Severity of Handicap by Age by Sex	26
16. Area of Handicap and Severity of Handicap by States and Territories by Sex	27

INQUIRIES

. *for further information about the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, and the availability of unpublished statistics* contact the Information Officer on Canberra (06) 252 5315 or 252 7430.

. *for information about other ABS statistics and services* please refer to the back page of this publication.

CONTENTS-continued

<i>Table</i>	<i>Page</i>
Older persons All persons aged 60 years or more living in households who need help—	
17. Activities for which Help was Needed by Disability Status by Age by Sex	28
Principal carers All persons aged 15 years and over in households—	
18. Principal Carers by Age by Sex	30
19. Principal Carers by Sex by States and Territories	30
Type of Residence All persons in establishments—	
20. Type of Establishment and Disability Status by States and Territories by Sex	31
Persons with a handicap—	
21. Severity of Handicap by Type of Residence by Sex	31
Explanatory Notes	32
APPENDIXES	
1. Technical Notes on Sampling Variability	38
2. Publication and Dissemination Program	43
3. Main Data Items	47
Glossary	50

PREFACE

This publication contains a summary of findings from the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, conducted during the period 7 February to 3 April 1993. It includes national data on the most important features of the survey, providing information on persons with one or more disabilities and older persons (ie, persons aged 60 years or more). Information is also provided on carers of these two populations.

The 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers was conducted to provide up-to-date data on types of disability, level of severity of handicap, current and future care needs, the need for and provision of help and the effects of the caring role on carers. The data in this survey builds on information already available from the two previous related surveys conducted in 1981 (Survey of Handicapped Persons) and 1988 (Survey of Disabled and Aged Persons).

Further information and findings from this national survey will be released progressively during 1994. A series of specialised publications is planned, with each publication addressing an issue identified as being of significant interest to users. It is envisaged that the following issues will be addressed.

- Employment: identifying aspirations and restrictions associated with disability and/or ageing and/or carers.
- Education: identifying restrictions associated with disability.
- Disabling conditions: identifying the areas most prevalent, the help required, and the source of that help.
- Carers: the numbers and characteristics of persons in the caring role.
- Carers: the effects of the caring role in relation to areas of everyday living.

Information on the concepts and methods used in the survey, as well as definitions, interpretation and reliability of results are contained in the Explanatory Notes, Technical Note on Sampling Variability and the Glossary.

A User Guide has been produced to provide more detailed information about the concepts and methodology of the survey and a Data Reference Package is available for users who need detailed descriptions of the survey variables. (See Publication and Dissemination Program on page 43).

IAN CASTLES
Australian Statistician

Australian Bureau of Statistics
Belconnen, ACT, 2616
December 1993

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Introduction

This publication summarises the main findings of the 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, providing estimates of the numbers and main characteristics of persons with disabilities, persons with handicaps, persons aged 60 years or more and carers. The survey was conducted in private and special dwellings as well as in establishments such as hospitals, nursing homes, hostels and retirement villages.

A person was identified as having a disability if he/she had one or more of a group of selected limitations, restrictions or impairments which had lasted, or was likely to last, for six months or more. (See Glossary for more details on disability.)

A handicap results from a disability which limits a person's ability to perform certain tasks associated with daily living. The limitation must be in relation to one or more of the tasks of: self-care, mobility, verbal communication, schooling or employment. Children with a disability, aged less than 5 years, were all regarded as having a handicap, but the area and severity of handicap was not determined. These definitions of disability and handicap are based on the *International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps* published by the World Health Organisation (Geneva, 1980).

Many carers are family, friends or neighbours who provide informal help to persons with a disability (see Glossary for further details of different types of carers). This publication presents information on principal carers only (those who provide most care for persons with a handicap, in the areas of self-care, mobility or verbal communication).

Summary of Results

In 1993, it was estimated that 3,176,700 persons, or 18.0 per cent of the Australian population had a disability. In addition, 2,500,200, or 78.7 per cent, of those with a disability were classified as having a handicap.

There were 14.2 per cent of the total Australian population who had a handicap. This population was comprised of:

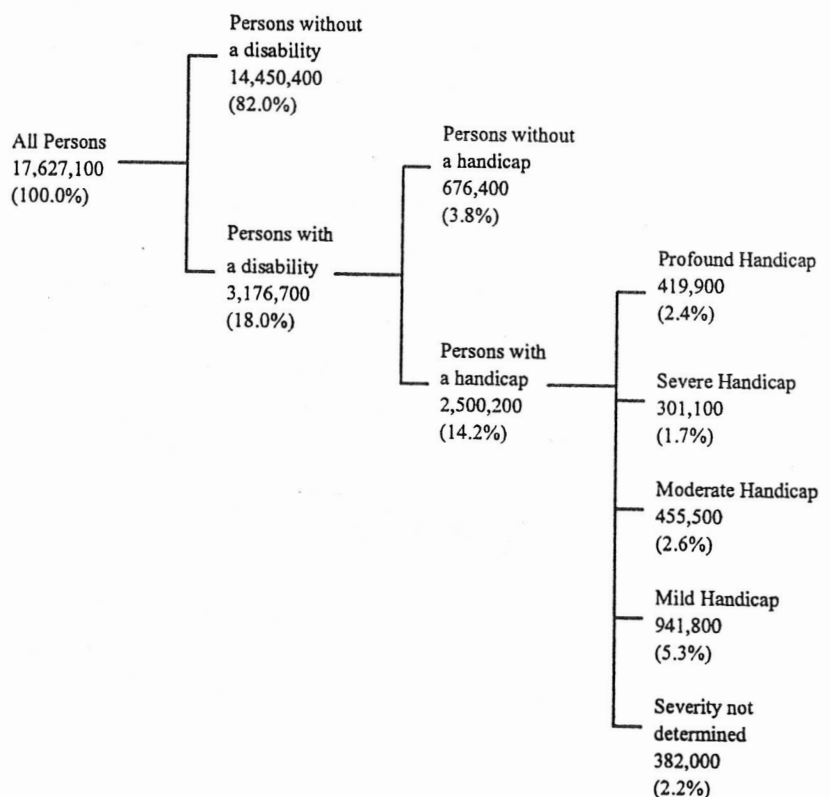
- 419,900 persons (2.4% of the Australian population) who always needed help from another person to perform one or more designated tasks (ie, had a 'profound' handicap);
- 301,100 persons (1.7% of the Australian population) who sometimes needed help to perform the designated tasks (ie, had a 'severe' handicap);

- 455,500 persons (2.6% of the Australian population) who needed no help but had difficulty performing one or more of the designated tasks (ie, had a 'moderate' handicap);
- 941,800 persons (5.3% of the Australian population) who needed no help with, and did not have difficulty with, any of the designated tasks but used an aid to perform one or more of these tasks or had difficulty walking 200 metres, or walking up and down stairs, or in using public transport, or picking up an object from the floor (ie, had a 'mild' handicap);
- 382,000 persons (2.2% of the Australian population) who had a schooling limitation or an employment limitation only, or who were aged less than five years, or whose only limitation was 'did not use the toilet' (severity of handicap was not determined for these people) (see Table 15).

The division of the population according to disability, handicap and severity of handicap is illustrated in Diagram 1 below.

The number of persons living in households was 17,460,600, and of those 17.3 per cent had a disability, while there were 166,500 living in establishments and of those 95.0 per cent had a disability.

DIAGRAM 1: ALL PERSONS: NUMBER AND PROPORTIONS OF PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY AND PERSONS WITH A HANDICAP BY SEVERITY OF HANDICAP, AUSTRALIA, 1993



It was estimated that 2,762,900 persons, or 15.7 per cent of the Australian population, were aged 60 years or more. Of these, 50.9 per cent had a disability and 43.1 per cent were also classified as having a handicap.

577,500 persons were principal carers (those who provide the most care for persons with a disability, in the areas of self-care, mobility or verbal communication), representing 4.2 per cent of the Australian population aged 15 years or more.

Disability and Handicap Rates

Disability and handicap are strongly related to age. The rates for both increased rapidly for those aged 45 years and over, for males and females. However, the rates for disability without handicap reached a maximum for persons aged 70-74 years and then showed a decrease, as older persons are more likely to have a handicap resulting from their disability.

Children aged 0-4 years were taken as a base population for comparing the increasing frequency of handicap with age.

The handicap rate at age 35-44 years is approximately double that for children aged 0-4 years. By age 60-64 years, the handicap rate is approximately seven times that for children aged 0-4 years and by age 75 years and over, the rate is about fourteen times that found for children aged 0-4 years. Disability rates follow a very similar pattern, as most persons (78.7%) with a disability are also classified as having a handicap.

Disability and handicap rates (the number of persons with a disability or a handicap per thousand population) were calculated for each State and Territory. Because of the strong relationship between age and disability, an age standardised rate, standardised to the national population age structure at March 1993, was also calculated. This removes any differences due to the differing age structures between each State and Territory. (See table below.)

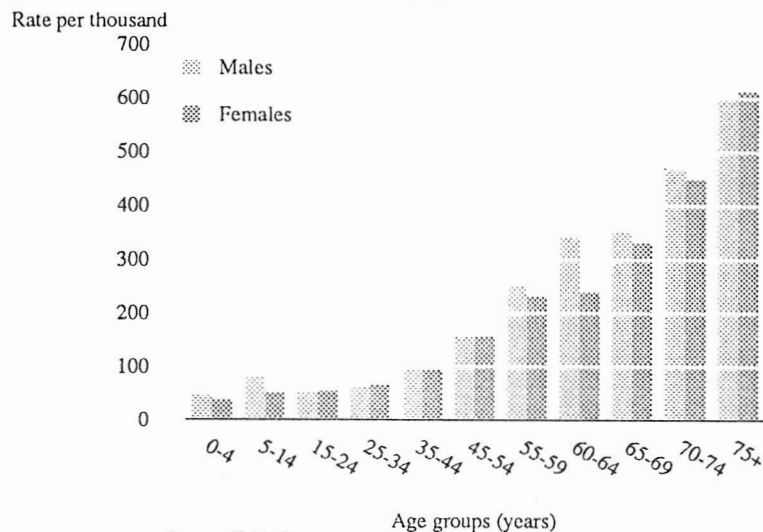
HANDICAP AND DISABILITY RATES BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA, 1993

(Rate per 1000 population)

<i>State</i>	<i>Handicap rate</i>		<i>Disability Rate</i>	
	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Standardised</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Standardised</i>
NSW	133.9	131.0	169.3	166.0
Vic.	143.5	141.8	183.3	181.5
Qld	147.1	150.2	188.1	191.8
SA	165.5	156.1	206.0	195.4
WA	142.7	149.3	182.4	190.3
Tas.	148.0	145.7	185.1	182.7
NT	91.6	157.1	123.0	190.2
ACT	121.3	148.8	157.6	187.8
Australia	141.8	141.8	180.2	180.2

Northern Territory showed the lowest actual rate for both disability and handicap (123.0 and 91.6 respectively). However, the aged standardised rates for Northern Territory were the fourth highest for disability and the highest for handicap (190.2 and 157.1 respectively). Rates for New South Wales were low for both the actual and the age standardised rates, while the rates for South Australia were high for both the actual and the age standardised rates. Only small differences were apparent for the standardised rates when the other States and the Australian Capital Territory were compared.

GRAPH 1: HANDICAP RATES BY AGE BY SEX,
AUSTRALIA, 1993
(Rate per 1000 population)



Source: Table 2

Comparison with the 1988 Disabled and Aged Survey

Overall rates of disability and handicap reported from the 1988 and 1993 surveys are not directly comparable, because additional information was collected to identify disability and handicap in the 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers. This had the effect of identifying greater numbers of people in certain categories. The changes were made because it was considered that, in the 1988 Survey of Disabled and Aged Persons, certain types of disabilities and areas of handicaps could have been missed. The additional limitations, restrictions or impairments which were separately identified in the 1993 survey were:

- difficulty gripping things;
- long-term effects of brain damage, stroke or head injury;
- any other long-term condition which causes a restriction (such as arthritis, asthma, alzheimer's disease, dementia or heart disease).

Questions were also included in the 1993 survey to identify handicap due to difficulty picking up objects from the floor.

Also, in addition to asking questions on employment limitations of persons aged 15-64 years, the 1993 survey asked questions of persons aged 65 years and over, if they had not stated that they had retired.

The effects of these changes, and other factors such as the population ageing, combined to show an additional 1.4 per cent of the population with a disability and an additional 1.2 per cent of the population with a handicap. If the 1993 survey had been conducted using categories identical to those used in 1988, analysis of this data shows that 16.6 per cent of the population would have been identified with a disability and 13.0 per cent with a handicap, compared with the 18.0 per cent for disability and 14.2 per cent for handicap reported in 1993.

The 1988 survey found that there were 15.6 per cent of the population with a disability and 13.0 per cent of the population with a handicap. If the 1988 survey is standardised to the 1993 population, by multiplying the 1992 population in each age group by the proportion identifies as having a disability or a handicap in 1988 and summing the results, it shows that 16.0 per cent of the population had a disability and 13.4 per cent of the population had a handicap. Based on these calculations, it would seem that there has been a small increase in the proportion of persons with a disability (from 16.0% to 16.6%) and a small decrease in the proportion of persons with a handicap (from 13.4% to 13.0%).

COMPARISON OF PROPORTIONS OF DISABILITY AND HANDICAP
1988, 1993

	<i>Actual 1993 data</i>	<i>1993 data using 1988 categories</i>	<i>1988 data using 1993 age structure</i>	<i>Actual 1988 data</i>
Disability	18.0	16.6	16.0	15.6
Handicap	14.2	13.0	13.4	13.0

Demographic Characteristics In 1993, of the 18.0 per cent (3,176,700) of the Australian population with one or more disabilities, 51.0 per cent were males and 49.0 per cent females (see Table 1). The distribution of disability across all States and Territories reflected the national figures, except in South Australia (20.6%), which was 2.6 per cent higher than the national average and the Northern Territory (12.3%), which was 5.7 per cent lower (see Table 3). The lower rate for the Northern Territory is due to the younger age structure. (See Disability and Handicap Rates).

For all age groups more males than females reported a disability (18.4 per cent and 17.6 per cent, respectively). However, the 60-64 year age group showed the

largest difference with 43.2 per cent of males and 29.6 per cent of females reporting a disability.

Table 5 shows that 95.0 per cent of persons with one or more disabilities lived in households, 18.7 per cent of these living alone. The proportion of persons living alone increases as age increases, both for persons with a disability and for persons without a disability. In the 0-24 year age group in households, 2.5 per cent of persons with a disability and 1.0 per cent without a disability live alone, compared with 39.9 per cent and 41.7 per cent respectively in the 75 year and over age group. Of all persons in households, 17.3 per cent have one or more disabilities, compared with 95.0 per cent of persons in establishments.

Severity and Area of Handicap

Of the 2,500,200 persons with a handicap, the most frequently reported area of handicap was mobility where 1,827,500 or 73.1 per cent reported mobility limitations (see Table 16). The next most frequently reported area of handicap was employment where 1,497,900 or 60 per cent of persons with a handicap reported employment limitations.

Four levels of severity of handicap were identified for the 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers - profound, severe, moderate and mild. The largest category was mild handicap with 941,800 or 37.7 per cent of all persons with a handicap. Of all males with a handicap 160,000 (13.0%) had a profound handicap, 133,500 (10.9%) had a severe handicap, 226,200 (18.4%) had a moderate handicap, and 482,100 (39.3%) had a mild handicap. For females with a handicap 259,900 (20.4%) had a profound handicap, 167,600 (13.2%) a severe handicap, 229,200 (18.0%) a moderate handicap, and 459,600 (36.1%) a mild handicap. The remainder of persons with a handicap were classified as 'severity not determined'. This category includes persons who had a schooling limitation or an employment limitation only, children who were aged less than five years, or persons whose only limitation was 'does not use the toilet'.

In all States and Territories the distribution of the area and severity of handicap was similar to the national estimates.

There were 51,500 males, aged 75 years or more, with a profound handicap, compared with 138,400 females (see Table 15), giving a sex ratio (males per 100 females) of 37.2. The sex ratio for persons aged 75 years or more, with a handicap, is 59.2 and for all persons in this age group is 60.2. Therefore, while some of the predominance of profound handicap in females is due to the age structure of the population, it cannot all be explained in this way. The remainder of the age categories, by the level of handicap, do not display any marked differences between males and females.

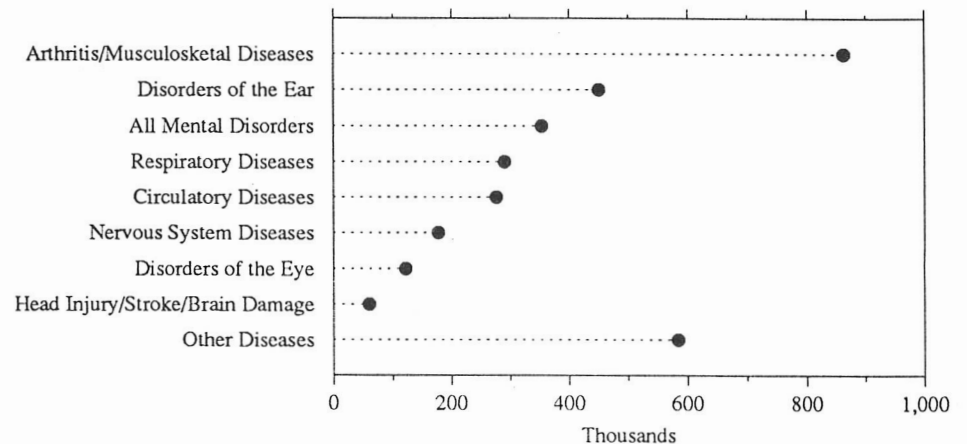
Disabling Conditions

Disabling conditions, such as respiratory diseases or mental disorders, were reported in response to a set of questions designed to identify the presence of a limitation, restriction or impairment.

The main disabling condition is the condition, identified by a person with multiple conditions, as the condition causing the most problems. Where only one condition was recorded, this was considered to be the main disabling condition.

Eleven categories have been used to group the main disabling conditions in this publication, with nine conditions classified as physical disorders.

GRAPH 2: PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY,
TYPE OF MAIN DISABLING CONDITION
AUSTRALIA, 1993



Source: Table 13

The conditions most frequently reported by persons with a disability were arthritis and other musculoskeletal conditions 27.2 per cent (863,300); disorders of the ear and mastoid process 14.2 per cent (450,000); all mental disorders 11.1 per cent (353,500); and respiratory diseases 9.1 per cent (290,400). (see Table 13.)

The most prevalent main disabling condition varied according to age groups, with those aged 0-14 years reporting respiratory disease (26.4%); persons 15-24 years mental disorders (22.8%) and all other age groups most frequently reporting arthritis and other musculoskeletal disorders.

Physical conditions were reported as the main disabling condition by 88.9 per cent (2,823,200) of persons with a disability and mental disorders were reported by the remaining 11.1 per cent (353,500). Males reported mental disorders as the main condition in 9.9 per cent of cases and females in 12.4 per cent of cases (Table 13).

The proportion of mental disorders reported as the main disabling condition increased with the level of severity of handicap (see table below).

TYPE OF MAIN DISABLING CONDITION BY LEVEL OF
SEVERITY OF HANDICAP,
AUSTRALIA, 1993

PER CENT		
<i>Level of handicap</i>	<i>Mental</i>	<i>Physical</i>
Profound	19.1	80.9
Severe	10.4	89.6
Moderate	8.7	91.3
Mild	7.3	92.7
Total	11.6	88.4

Employment

Of all persons with a handicap aged 15-64 years living in a household, 46.5 per cent (593,000) were in the labour force (ie, those employed and unemployed). The employment rate for those in the labour force was 79.0 per cent and was similar for both males (78.8%) and females (79.4%). (See Table 8).

It was estimated that 468,500 persons with a handicap were employed. Of this group, 3.4 per cent (15,800) had a profound handicap; 12.4 per cent (58,200) had a severe handicap; 17.6 per cent (82,500) had a moderate handicap; 46.0 per cent (215,600) had a mild handicap and for 20.6 per cent (96,300), the level of handicap was not determined (this group includes persons whose only limitation is an employment limitation) (see Table 9).

The participation rate for any group is the number of persons in the labour force in that group (ie, employed plus unemployed) expressed as a percentage of the population in the same age group. The participation rate for persons with a handicap aged 15-64 years in households was 46.5 per cent compared with 73.6 per cent for all persons aged 15-64 years (see Table 10).

Older Persons

The 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers found that there were 2,762,900 persons in Australia aged 60 years or more, representing 15.7 percent of the total Australian population. There were 1,405,600 persons (50.9%) in this age group who had a disability (44.2% of all persons with a disability). Of all persons 60 years or more, 43.1 per cent (1,189,600) had a handicap (47.6% of all persons with a handicap). From these figures, it can be seen that persons aged 60 years or more accounted for a disproportionate number of persons with a disability and handicap, consistent with the earlier comments that disability and handicap are strongly related to age.

**Need for Help:
Persons with Disabilities
Living in Households**

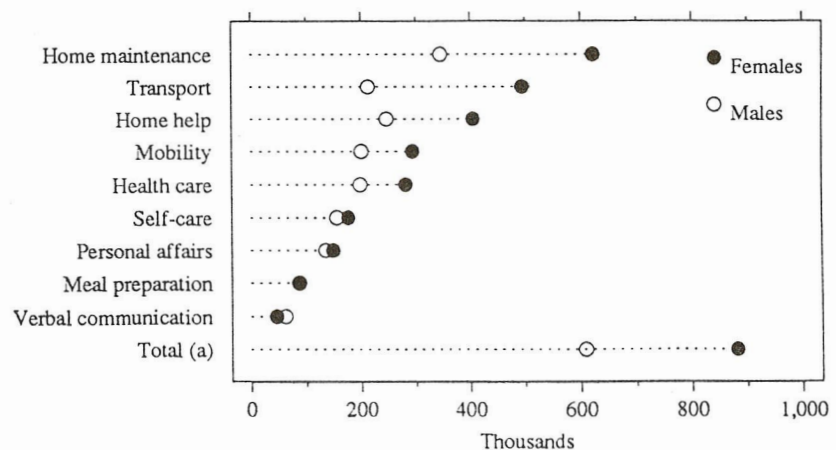
Persons in this survey identified limitations in performing certain tasks associated with everyday living and their need for help in relation to their limitation. This is similar to the concept of "felt need" identified by Jonathon Bradshaw¹.

There were 1,478,900 persons with a disability, living in households, who reported a need for help in one or more activity, and of those 1,161,800 reported receiving help in at least one activity. In general, the majority of help received was informal, and just over half of those who reported they received some help, stated that it was provided by their spouse/partner. Although most informal help was provided by a relative, 168,400 people, or 14.5 per cent, stated they received help from a friend or neighbour.

The most frequently reported activity requiring help was in the area of home maintenance (953,500 persons). This represented 64.5 per cent of all persons with a disability who reported any need for help, and 31.6 per cent of all persons with a disability within households. Of this population needing help with home maintenance, 37.9 per cent were males and 62.1 per cent were females. Of all persons with a disability needing help, 107,700, or 7.3 per cent reported a need for help with verbal communication.

As age increases so the need for help also increases (see Table 11 and Table 12). There were 79,900 persons (5.4%) aged 15-24 years, with a disability, living in households who needed help with at least one activity, while for those aged 75 years and over there were 347,900 persons or 23.5 per cent of all those with a disability needing help.

GRAPH 3: PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WHO REPORTED A NEED FOR HELP AUSTRALIA, 1993



(a) Persons needing help can record this need in more than one source
Source: See table below

¹ Bradshaw, J. 'The concept of social need', *New Society*, 30 March 1972, pp 61-64

**PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WHO
REPORTED A NEED FOR HELP BY ACTIVITY,
AUSTRALIA, 1993**

(000's)

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Self care	155.5	175.7	331.2
Mobility	200.6	293.8	494.3
Verbal communication	62.3	45.4	107.7
Health care	198.2	280.6	478.7
Home help	244.1	398.4	642.5
Home maintenance	340.5	612.9	953.5
Meal preparation	85.2	84.5	169.7
Personal affairs	135.9	148.0	283.9
Transport	213.8	494.5	708.2
Total (a)	603.1	875.8	1,478.9

(a) Persons needing help can report this need in more than one activity.

**Need for Help:
Older Persons**

All persons aged 60 years or more living in households were questioned about their need for help with home help, home maintenance, meal preparation, personal affairs and transport. This section considers help in relation to only those activities.

There were 1,106,900 persons aged 60 years or more, living in households, who reported needing help with at least one of these activities (see Table 17). The activity where help was most frequently needed was home maintenance where 804,700 persons reported needing help. This was followed by a need for help with transport by 658,100 persons.

Of the 1,106,900 persons aged 60 years or more, needing help, 760,400 or 68.7 per cent were persons identified as having a disability. Those persons with a disability needed most help in the area of home maintenance (613,100), whereas persons with no disability, of the same age, most frequently needed help with transport (203,800). Of all persons aged 60 years or more, with a disability, living in households 59.9 per cent reported needing help with one or more of the above activities.

A larger proportion of females than males, aged 60 years or more living in households, reported a need for help. Females needing help represented 71.9 per cent of all persons needing help in that age group. However, females represented only 55.9 per cent of all persons aged 60 years or more living in households. Considering persons in households, in that age group with a disability, 50.7 per cent were females, but of those with a disability who reported needing help, 66.0 per cent were females. Both sexes reported home maintenance as the activity for which help was most frequently needed. Of persons in that age group with no disability (who reported a need for help), 84.8 per cent were females, with males most frequently needing help with home maintenance and females with transport.

Over all age groups, more females reported needing help than males. This difference was greatest in the 75-79 year age group where 75.8 per cent of persons needing help were females, although they made up only 58.1 per cent of the total population, in households, in that age group.

Principal Carers

In 1993 there were 577,500 principal carers aged 15 years and over, who cared for a person with a handicap (see Table 18). This is 4.2 per cent of the Australian population aged 15 years and over. Of these principal carers, 425,200 cared for a person in the same household and 152,300 cared for a person who lived outside their household.

For both usual resident and non-usual resident carers, females provided the majority of care. There were 273,700 or 64.4 per cent female carers and 151,500 or 35.6 per cent male carers who cared for another person in the same household. The difference was even greater for carers living outside the household with almost three quarters of the carers in this category being females.

The predominance of female carers over male carers was consistent over all States and Territories, whether caring for a person in the same household or for a person in another household, with little fluctuation from the national average when caring for a person in the same household (see Table 19).

TABLE 1. ALL PERSONS: HANDICAP AND DISABILITY STATUS BY AGE BY SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1993
(⁰⁰⁰)

Age group (years)	Disability		Total	No disability	Total
	Handicap	No handicap			
MALES					
0-4	31.7	..	31.7	630.6	662.3
5-14	103.5	27.7	131.2	1,171.2	1,302.4
15-24	70.6	32.5	103.1	1,300.4	1,403.5
25-34	89.5	53.2	142.6	1,272.8	1,415.5
35-44	132.0	58.1	190.1	1,144.5	1,334.6
45-54	164.1	65.3	229.4	812.5	1,041.9
55-59	96.5	27.1	123.6	257.3	380.9
60-64	122.0	32.4	154.4	202.5	357.0
65-69	116.0	36.0	152.0	177.1	329.1
70-74	116.2	34.0	150.2	97.4	247.6
75 and over	184.7	26.3	211.0	95.1	306.1
Total	1,226.7	392.6	1,619.3	7,161.5	8,780.8
FEMALES					
0-4	24.8	..	24.8	604.1	628.8
5-14	63.3	16.7	80.0	1,155.2	1,235.2
15-24	72.5	29.1	101.6	1,246.6	1,348.2
25-34	93.8	43.2	137.1	1,274.6	1,411.7
35-44	127.2	49.0	176.1	1,153.6	1,329.7
45-54	155.2	36.2	191.4	805.2	996.6
55-59	86.1	22.1	108.2	264.5	372.8
60-64	86.3	20.2	106.5	252.8	359.3
65-69	117.4	22.7	140.0	215.0	355.0
70-74	135.1	24.5	159.6	141.1	300.7
75 and over	311.9	20.1	332.0	176.2	508.1
Total	1,273.5	283.8	1,557.4	7,288.9	8,846.2
PERSONS					
0-4	56.4	..	56.4	1,234.7	1,291.1
5-14	166.8	44.4	211.2	2,326.4	2,537.6
15-24	143.2	61.6	204.7	2,547.0	2,751.7
25-34	183.3	96.4	279.7	2,547.4	2,827.2
35-44	259.2	107.1	366.2	2,298.1	2,664.3
45-54	319.2	101.6	420.8	1,617.8	2,038.6
55-59	182.6	49.3	231.8	521.9	753.7
60-64	208.3	52.6	260.9	455.3	716.2
65-69	233.4	58.7	292.0	392.1	684.2
70-74	251.3	58.6	309.8	238.5	548.3
75 and over	496.6	46.3	542.9	271.3	814.2
Total	2,500.2	676.4	3,176.7	14,450.4	17,627.1

TABLE 2. ALL PERSONS: HANDICAP AND DISABILITY RATES BY AGE BY SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1993
(Rate per 1000 population)

Age group (years)	Disability		Total	No disability
	Handicap	No handicap		
MALES				
0-4	48	..	48	952
5-14	79	21	101	899
15-24	50	23	73	927
25-34	63	38	101	899
35-44	99	44	142	858
45-54	157	63	220	780
55-59	253	71	325	675
60-64	342	91	433	567
65-69	352	109	462	538
70-74	469	137	607	393
75 and over	603	86	689	311
Total	140	45	184	816
FEMALES				
0-4	39	..	39	961
5-14	51	13	65	935
15-24	54	22	75	925
25-34	66	31	97	903
35-44	96	37	132	868
45-54	156	36	192	808
55-59	231	59	290	710
60-64	240	56	296	704
65-69	331	64	394	606
70-74	449	82	531	469
75 and over	614	39	653	347
Total	144	32	176	824
PERSONS				
0-4	44	..	44	956
5-14	66	17	83	917
15-24	52	22	74	926
25-34	65	34	99	901
35-44	97	40	137	863
45-54	157	50	206	794
55-59	242	65	308	692
60-64	291	73	364	636
65-69	341	86	427	573
70-74	458	107	565	435
75 and over	610	57	667	333
Total	142	38	180	820

TABLE 3. ALL PERSONS: HANDICAP AND DISABILITY STATUS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES BY SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1993
(*000)

	Disability				
States/Territories	Handicap	No handicap	Total	No disability	Total
MALES					
New South Wales	392.8	125.6	518.3	2,465.3	2,983.6
Victoria	295.1	102.5	397.5	1,812.8	2,210.3
Queensland	234.3	73.2	307.5	1,243.3	1,550.8
South Australia	124.6	31.4	156.0	568.8	724.7
Western Australia	118.4	41.5	159.9	680.3	840.2
Tasmania	35.7	9.2	44.9	188.9	233.8
Northern Territory	8.7	* 3.1	11.8	75.8	87.6
Australian Capital Territory	17.3	* 6.2	23.5	126.3	149.8
Australia	1,226.7	392.6	1,619.3	7,161.5	8,780.8
FEMALES					
New South Wales	410.4	86.9	497.3	2,519.0	3,016.3
Victoria	345.0	75.4	420.5	1,830.7	2,251.2
Queensland	221.0	53.7	274.7	1,269.5	1,544.2
South Australia	117.0	27.8	144.9	590.5	735.3
Western Australia	120.3	24.8	145.1	687.2	832.3
Tasmania	34.1	8.3	42.4	195.3	237.7
Northern Territory	* 6.7	* 2.2	9.0	71.8	80.7
Australian Capital Territory	18.9	* 4.6	23.6	125.0	148.5
Australia	1,273.5	283.8	1,557.4	7,288.9	8,846.2
PERSONS					
New South Wales	803.2	212.5	1,015.6	4,984.3	5,999.9
Victoria	640.1	177.9	818.0	3,643.4	4,461.4
Queensland	455.3	126.9	582.2	2,512.8	3,095.0
South Australia	241.6	59.2	300.8	1,159.2	1,460.1
Western Australia	238.6	66.4	305.0	1,367.5	1,672.5
Tasmania	69.8	17.5	87.3	384.2	471.5
Northern Territory	15.4	* 5.3	20.7	147.6	168.3
Australian Capital Territory	36.2	10.8	47.0	251.3	298.3
Australia	2,500.2	676.4	3,176.7	14,450.4	17,627.1

TABLE 4. ALL PERSONS: HANDICAP AND DISABILITY RATES BY STATES AND TERRITORIES BY SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1993
(Rate per 1000 population)

	Disability			
States/Territories	Handicap	No handicap	Total	No disability
MALES				
New South Wales	132	42	174	826
Victoria	133	46	180	820
Queensland	151	47	198	802
South Australia	172	43	215	785
Western Australia	141	49	190	810
Tasmania	153	39	192	808
Northern Territory	99	* 35	134	866
Australian Capital Territory	115	* 41	157	843
Australia	140	45	184	816
FEMALES				
New South Wales	136	29	165	835
Victoria	153	34	187	813
Queensland	143	35	178	822
South Australia	159	38	197	803
Western Australia	145	30	174	826
Tasmania	143	35	178	822
Northern Territory	* 83	* 28	111	889
Australian Capital Territory	128	* 31	159	841
Australia	144	32	176	824
PERSONS				
New South Wales	134	35	169	831
Victoria	143	40	183	817
Queensland	147	41	188	812
South Australia	165	41	206	794
Western Australia	143	40	182	818
Tasmania	148	37	185	815
Northern Territory	92	* 31	123	877
Australian Capital Territory	121	36	158	842
Australia	142	38	180	820

TABLE 5. ALL PERSONS: LIVING ARRANGEMENTS BY DISABILITY STATUS BY AGE
AUSTRALIA, 1993
(^{'000})

	Age group (years)							
Living arrangements	0-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
DISABILITY								
Households								
Lives alone	11.9	37.7	44.9	58.9	84.3	152.5	173.0	563.3
Lives with other people	455.8	236.8	316.2	358.0	400.7	426.8	260.9	2,455.1
Total	467.7	274.4	361.1	416.9	485.0	579.3	433.9	3,018.4
Establishments								
Hospital	* 2.0	* 2.8	* 2.8	* 2.2	* 2.9	* 6.0	17.1	35.8
Retirement village	**0.1	**0.0	**0.0	**0.1	**0.6	* 5.3	28.1	34.3
Other	* 2.6	* 2.5	* 2.3	**1.5	* 4.2	11.3	63.8	88.1
Total	* 4.6	* 5.3	* 5.1	* 3.9	* 7.8	22.6	109.0	158.2
Total with disability	472.3	279.7	366.2	420.8	492.8	601.9	542.9	3,176.7
NO DISABILITY								
Households								
Lives alone	63.0	156.3	139.2	89.6	114.3	144.0	111.3	817.6
Lives with other people	6,044.6	2,391.0	2,158.8	1,528.2	862.5	483.8	155.6	13,624.5
Total	6,107.6	2,547.3	2,298.0	1,617.7	976.8	627.8	266.8	14,442.1
Establishments								
Hospital	**	**0.0	**0.0	**	**	**0.0	**0.1	**0.2
Retirement village	**	**	**	**	**0.2	* 2.3	* 3.0	* 5.6
Other	**0.5	**0.1	**	**0.0	**0.2	**0.4	**1.4	* 2.5
Total	**0.5	**0.1	**0.0	**0.0	**0.4	* 2.8	* 4.4	8.3
Total with no disability	6,108.1	2,547.4	2,298.1	1,617.8	977.2	630.6	271.3	14,450.4
TOTAL								
Households								
Lives alone	74.9	194.0	184.2	148.5	198.6	296.5	284.3	1,380.9
Lives with other people	6,500.4	2,627.8	2,475.0	1,886.1	1,263.2	910.6	416.5	16,079.6
Total	6,575.3	2,821.8	2,659.1	2,034.6	1,461.8	1,207.1	700.8	17,460.6
Establishments								
Hospital	* 2.0	* 2.9	* 2.8	* 2.2	* 2.9	* 6.0	17.2	36.0
Retirement village	**0.1	**0.0	**0.0	**0.1	**0.9	* 7.7	31.1	39.9
Other	* 3.0	* 2.5	* 2.3	**1.6	* 4.4	11.7	65.1	90.6
Total	* 5.0	* 5.4	* 5.2	* 3.9	8.2	25.4	113.5	166.5
Total Persons	6,580.4	2,827.2	2,664.3	2,038.6	1,469.9	1,232.5	814.2	17,627.1

TABLE 6. ALL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS: HANDICAP AND DISABILITY STATUS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH BY SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1993
(^{'000})

Country of birth	Disability		Total	No disability	Total
	Handicap	No handicap			
MALES					
Oceania and Antarctica					
Australia	886.2	293.6	1,179.8	5,565.4	6,745.2
New Zealand	14.6	* 7.8	22.4	119.0	141.4
Other	**1.3	**0.7	* 2.0	48.1	50.1
Europe and the Former USSR					
UK and Ireland	100.7	40.7	141.4	445.2	586.6
Southern Europe	78.2	16.4	94.6	264.2	358.7
Western Europe	27.7	9.9	37.6	104.2	141.9
Northern Europe	* 4.5	**1.8	* 6.3	13.0	19.3
Eastern Europe	17.3	* 2.4	19.7	53.8	73.5
Other	* 7.3	**0.6	* 7.8	14.2	22.0
Middle East and North Africa	14.9	* 2.2	17.1	78.1	95.3
Southeast Asia	* 5.5	* 2.7	8.2	188.8	197.0
Northeast Asia	**1.3	**1.9	* 3.3	83.5	86.7
Southern Asia	* 6.4	**1.1	* 7.5	68.5	75.9
Northern America	* 4.6	* 1.9	* 6.5	29.8	36.3
South/Central America, Caribbean	* 2.4	**0.6	* 3.0	24.7	27.7
Africa (excl North Africa)	* 6.8	**1.5	8.3	45.2	53.5
Not stated(a)	..	..	..	13.0	13.0
Total	1,179.7	385.8	1,565.5	7,158.6	8,724.1
FEMALES					
Oceania and Antarctica					
Australia	894.2	211.3	1,105.5	5,702.9	6,808.4
New Zealand	10.8	* 2.0	12.9	124.5	137.3
Other	* 2.0	* 2.2	* 4.1	41.2	45.4
Europe and the Former USSR					
UK and Ireland	106.0	29.2	135.2	438.4	573.5
Southern Europe	69.2	9.9	79.1	234.5	313.6
Western Europe	23.4	8.3	31.7	104.8	136.5
Northern Europe	* 2.6	**0.1	* 2.6	12.1	14.7
Eastern Europe	11.1	* 3.7	14.7	42.3	57.0
Other	* 7.6	**1.0	8.6	14.4	23.0
Middle East and North Africa	11.7	**	11.7	71.4	83.1
Southeast Asia	18.1	* 2.1	20.2	215.3	235.5
Northeast Asia	* 3.0	**0.5	* 3.5	96.1	99.6
Southern Asia	* 3.9	**1.2	* 5.1	62.4	67.5
Northern America	* 1.9	**0.8	* 2.8	29.0	31.7
South/Central America, Caribbean	* 6.6	**1.3	* 7.8	24.3	32.1
Africa (excl North Africa)	* 5.5	**1.8	* 7.4	50.3	57.7
Not stated(a)	..	..	..	19.8	19.8
Total	1,177.5	275.4	1,452.9	7,283.5	8,736.4
PERSONS					
Oceania and Antarctica					
Australia	1,780.4	504.9	2,285.3	11,268.3	13,553.6
New Zealand	25.4	9.8	35.3	243.4	278.7
Other	* 3.3	* 2.9	* 6.2	89.3	95.5
Europe and the Former USSR					
UK and Ireland	206.7	69.9	276.6	883.6	1,160.2
Southern Europe	147.4	26.3	173.7	498.6	672.3
Western Europe	51.1	18.2	69.3	209.0	278.4
Northern Europe	* 7.1	**1.8	8.9	25.1	34.0
Eastern Europe	28.4	* 6.1	34.5	96.0	130.5
Other	14.9	**1.5	16.4	28.6	45.0
Middle East and North Africa	26.6	* 2.2	28.8	149.5	178.4
Southeast Asia	23.6	* 4.8	28.4	404.1	432.5
Northeast Asia	* 4.3	* 2.4	* 6.8	179.6	186.3
Southern Asia	10.3	* 2.3	12.6	130.9	143.5
Northern America	* 6.5	* 2.8	9.3	58.8	68.0
South/Central America, Caribbean	9.0	**1.9	10.9	49.0	59.9
Africa (excl North Africa)	12.3	* 3.3	15.6	95.5	111.2
Not stated(a)	..	..	..	32.8	32.8
Total	2,357.2	661.2	3,018.4	14,442.1	17,460.6

(a) Country of birth data not obtained for boarding school pupils in special dwellings.

TABLE 7. ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND OVER IN HOUSEHOLDS: HANDICAP AND DISABILITY STATUS BY ACTIVITIES FOR WHICH HELP WAS NEEDED AND ACTIVITIES FOR WHICH HELP WAS RECEIVED
AUSTRALIA, 1993
(*000)

	<i>Disability</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>No disability</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Handicap</i>	<i>No handicap</i>			
Activities for which help was needed					
Self-care	331.2	**	331.2	..	331.2
Mobility	494.3	**	494.3	..	494.3
Verbal communication	107.7	**	107.7	..	107.7
Health care	468.4	10.3	478.7	..	478.7
Home help	632.8	9.6	642.5	62.4	704.9
Home maintenance	920.0	33.5	953.5	191.5	1,145.0
Meal Preparation	168.7	**1.1	169.7	* 7.7	177.5
Personal affairs	278.4	* 5.5	283.9	30.3	314.2
Transport	682.8	25.4	708.2	203.8	912.0
<i>Total needing any help at all(a)</i>	<i>1,410.5</i>	<i>68.4</i>	<i>1,478.9</i>	<i>346.5</i>	<i>1,825.4</i>
Activities for which help was received					
Self-care	312.0	**	312.0	..	312.0
Mobility	446.3	**	446.3	..	446.3
Verbal communication	82.7	**	82.7	..	82.7
Health care	432.5	9.9	442.5	..	442.5
Home help	540.0	* 6.5	546.5	44.2	590.7
Home maintenance	857.0	27.1	884.1	171.8	1,055.8
Meal preparation	148.5	**	148.5	* 4.6	153.2
Personal affairs	260.7	* 4.0	264.7	30.3	295.0
Transport	634.7	24.5	659.2	198.4	857.6
<i>Total receiving any help at all(b)</i>	<i>1,313.6</i>	<i>59.1</i>	<i>1,372.7</i>	<i>318.1</i>	<i>1,690.8</i>
Total	2,300.9	661.2	2,962.1	13,207.4	16,169.6

(a) Needs help with at least one activity. Total may be less than sum of components since persons may need help with more than one activity. (b) Receives help with at least one activity. Total may be less than sum of components since persons may receive help with more than one activity.

TABLE 8. ALL PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 YEARS IN HOUSEHOLDS: EMPLOYMENT STATUS(a) BY HANDICAP AND DISABILITY STATUS BY AGE BY SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1993
(^{'000})

<i>Handicap and disability status by age group (years)</i>	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Total in the labour force</i>	<i>Not in the labour force</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Unemployment rate (%)</i>	<i>Participation rate (%)</i>
MALES							
Handicap							
15-24	22.4	14.3	36.7	32.7	69.4	38.9	52.9
25-34	45.3	15.6	60.9	26.0	86.8	25.6	70.1
35-44	69.3	20.4	89.7	40.1	129.8	22.8	69.1
45-54	77.4	12.9	90.2	72.1	162.3	14.3	55.6
55-64	60.3	10.9	71.1	143.5	214.7	15.3	33.1
Total	274.6	74.0	348.7	314.3	663.0	21.2	52.6
Disability without handicap							
15-24	18.5	* 6.5	25.0	* 7.0	32.0	25.9	78.2
25-34	41.9	* 7.9	49.8	* 2.9	52.7	15.8	94.5
35-44	52.8	* 3.9	56.7	**1.0	57.7	6.8	98.3
45-54	56.6	* 5.7	62.3	* 2.7	65.0	9.1	95.9
55-64	32.4	* 6.9	39.3	19.6	58.9	17.6	66.7
Total	202.3	30.8	233.1	33.2	266.2	13.2	87.5
No disability							
15-24	700.6	209.1	909.6	390.6	1,300.3	23.0	70.0
25-34	1,077.1	162.2	1,239.3	33.6	1,272.8	13.1	97.4
35-44	1,034.7	81.5	1,116.2	28.2	1,144.4	7.3	97.5
45-54	742.4	38.4	780.8	31.7	812.5	4.9	96.1
55-64	323.8	28.7	352.6	107.2	459.7	8.1	76.7
Total	3,878.6	519.9	4,398.5	591.3	4,989.7	11.8	88.2
All persons							
15-24	741.5	229.8	971.4	430.3	1,401.7	23.7	69.3
25-34	1,164.3	185.6	1,349.9	62.4	1,412.3	13.7	95.6
35-44	1,156.8	105.8	1,262.6	69.3	1,331.9	8.4	94.8
45-54	876.4	56.9	933.3	106.4	1,039.7	6.1	89.8
55-64	416.5	46.5	463.0	270.3	733.3	10.1	63.1
Total	4,355.5	624.7	4,980.2	938.7	5,918.9	12.5	84.1
FEMALES							
Handicap							
15-24	24.7	12.4	37.1	34.7	71.8	33.5	51.7
25-34	36.8	13.0	49.8	42.3	92.1	26.1	54.1
35-44	53.8	14.9	68.7	56.3	125.0	21.7	54.9
45-54	53.7	* 7.2	60.9	92.7	153.6	11.9	39.7
55-64	25.0	* 2.9	27.9	141.4	169.3	10.3	16.5
Total	193.9	50.5	244.3	367.5	611.8	20.7	39.9
Disability without handicap							
15-24	13.4	* 4.5	17.9	10.8	28.7	25.0	62.3
25-34	29.1	* 3.9	33.0	9.9	42.9	11.8	77.0
35-44	33.9	* 3.5	37.4	11.2	48.6	9.2	76.9
45-54	23.2	* 2.0	25.2	10.9	36.1	7.8	69.7
55-64	14.7	**0.9	15.6	26.5	42.1	5.8	37.1
Total	114.4	14.7	129.1	69.4	198.4	11.4	65.1
No disability							
15-24	599.8	168.7	768.5	477.9	1,246.4	22.0	61.7
25-34	799.1	102.4	901.5	373.0	1,274.5	11.4	70.7
35-44	800.1	80.3	880.5	273.1	1,153.6	9.1	76.3
45-54	522.8	44.2	566.9	238.3	805.2	7.8	70.4
55-64	154.4	* 7.2	161.6	355.4	517.0	4.4	31.3
Total	2,876.3	402.8	3,279.1	1,717.7	4,996.8	12.3	65.6
All persons							
15-24	637.9	185.6	823.5	523.4	1,346.9	22.5	61.1
25-34	865.0	119.3	984.3	425.1	1,409.4	12.1	69.8
35-44	887.8	98.7	986.5	340.7	1,327.3	10.0	74.3
45-54	599.6	53.4	653.0	341.9	994.9	8.2	65.6
55-64	194.1	11.0	205.1	523.4	728.5	5.3	28.2
Total	3,184.5	468.0	3,652.5	2,154.5	5,807.0	12.8	62.9

TABLE 8. ALL PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 YEARS IN HOUSEHOLDS: EMPLOYMENT STATUS(a) BY HANDICAP AND DISABILITY STATUS BY AGE BY SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1993
(^{'000})—continued

<i>Handicap and disability status by age group (years)</i>	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Total in the labour force</i>	<i>Not in the labour force</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Unemployment rate (%)</i>	<i>Participation rate (%)</i>
PERSONS							
Handicap							
15-24	47.1	26.7	73.8	67.4	141.3	36.2	52.3
25-34	82.1	28.6	110.6	68.2	178.9	25.8	61.8
35-44	123.0	35.4	158.4	96.4	254.8	22.3	62.2
45-54	131.0	20.1	151.1	164.7	315.9	13.3	47.8
55-64	85.3	13.8	99.0	284.9	384.0	13.9	25.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>468.5</i>	<i>124.5</i>	<i>593.0</i>	<i>681.8</i>	<i>1,274.7</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>46.5</i>
Disability without handicap							
15-24	31.9	11.0	42.9	17.8	60.7	25.5	70.7
25-34	71.0	11.8	82.8	12.8	95.6	14.2	86.6
35-44	86.8	* 7.3	94.1	12.3	106.3	7.8	88.5
45-54	79.8	* 7.6	87.5	13.6	101.0	8.7	86.6
55-64	47.1	* 7.8	54.9	46.1	101.1	14.3	54.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>316.7</i>	<i>45.5</i>	<i>362.2</i>	<i>102.5</i>	<i>464.7</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>77.9</i>
No disability							
15-24	1,300.4	377.8	1,678.2	868.5	2,546.7	22.5	65.9
25-34	1,876.2	264.6	2,140.8	406.6	2,547.3	12.4	84.0
35-44	1,834.9	161.8	1,996.7	301.4	2,298.0	8.1	86.9
45-54	1,265.2	82.6	1,347.8	270.0	1,617.7	6.1	83.3
55-64	478.3	35.9	514.2	462.6	976.8	7.0	52.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,754.9</i>	<i>922.7</i>	<i>7,677.5</i>	<i>2,309.0</i>	<i>9,986.5</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>76.9</i>
All persons							
15-24	1,379.5	415.5	1,794.9	953.7	2,748.6	23.1	65.3
25-34	2,029.3	304.9	2,334.2	487.6	2,821.8	13.1	82.7
35-44	2,044.7	204.4	2,249.1	410.0	2,659.1	9.1	84.6
45-54	1,476.0	110.3	1,586.4	448.3	2,034.6	7.0	78.0
55-64	610.6	57.5	668.1	793.7	1,461.8	8.6	45.7
Total	7,540.0	1,092.7	8,632.7	3,093.3	11,726.0	12.7	73.6

(a) Data in this table may differ from that reported in the Labour Force Survey due to differences in survey sample size, the scope rules applied and the complexity of the questions asked to determine labour force status.

**TABLE 9. ALL PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 YEARS IN HOUSEHOLDS: EMPLOYMENT STATUS(a) BY
SEVERITY OF HANDICAP AND DISABILITY STATUS BY SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1993
(^{'000})**

<i>Severity of handicap and disability status</i>	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Total in the labour force</i>	<i>Not in the labour force</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Unemployment rate (%)</i>	<i>Participation rate (%)</i>
MALES							
Handicap							
Profound	10.6	* 2.5	13.1	37.2	50.3	19.0	26.1
Severe	27.4	* 6.3	33.7	51.0	84.8	18.8	39.8
Moderate	48.6	10.0	58.5	63.6	122.1	17.0	47.9
Mild	123.7	29.6	153.3	113.4	266.7	19.3	57.5
Not determined(b)	64.4	25.6	90.0	49.1	139.1	28.5	64.7
<i>Total with handicap</i>	<i>274.6</i>	<i>74.0</i>	<i>348.7</i>	<i>314.3</i>	<i>663.0</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>52.6</i>
Disability without handicap	202.3	30.8	233.1	33.2	266.2	13.2	87.5
No disability	3,878.6	519.9	4,398.5	591.3	4,989.7	11.8	88.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,355.5</i>	<i>624.7</i>	<i>4,980.2</i>	<i>938.7</i>	<i>5,918.9</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>84.1</i>
FEMALES							
Handicap							
Profound	* 5.2	**1.7	* 6.9	43.0	49.9	24.5	13.8
Severe	30.8	10.3	41.1	61.8	102.9	25.0	39.9
Moderate	33.9	8.1	42.0	70.1	112.1	19.3	37.5
Mild	92.0	19.3	111.3	138.0	249.3	17.4	44.6
Not determined(b)	32.0	11.1	43.1	54.5	97.6	25.8	44.2
<i>Total with handicap</i>	<i>193.9</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>244.3</i>	<i>367.5</i>	<i>611.8</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>39.9</i>
Disability without handicap	114.4	14.7	129.1	69.4	198.4	11.4	65.1
No disability	2,876.3	402.8	3,279.1	1,717.7	4,996.8	12.3	65.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,184.5</i>	<i>468.0</i>	<i>3,652.5</i>	<i>2,154.5</i>	<i>5,807.0</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>62.9</i>
PERSONS							
Handicap							
Profound	15.8	* 4.2	20.0	80.2	100.2	20.9	19.9
Severe	58.2	16.6	74.8	112.9	187.7	22.2	39.9
Moderate	82.5	18.1	100.5	133.7	234.2	18.0	42.9
Mild	215.6	48.9	264.6	251.4	515.9	18.5	51.3
Not determined(b)	96.3	36.7	133.1	103.6	236.7	27.6	56.2
<i>Total with handicap</i>	<i>468.5</i>	<i>124.5</i>	<i>593.0</i>	<i>681.8</i>	<i>1,274.7</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>46.5</i>
Disability without handicap	316.7	45.5	362.2	102.5	464.7	12.6	77.9
No disability	6,754.9	922.7	7,677.5	2,309.0	9,986.5	12.0	76.9
Total	7,540.0	1,092.7	8,632.7	3,093.3	11,726.0	12.7	73.6

(a) Data in this table may differ from that reported in the Labour Force Survey due to differences in survey sample size, the scope rules applied and the complexity of the questions asked to determine labour force status. (b) Comprises persons with a schooling or employment limitation only and persons whose only limitation was 'does not use the toilet'.

**TABLE 10. ALL PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 YEARS IN HOUSEHOLDS: EMPLOYMENT STATUS(a) BY HANDICAP AND
DISABILITY STATUS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES
AUSTRALIA, 1993
(^{'000})**

<i>Employment status</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
HANDICAP									
Employed	131.8	124.1	82.7	41.9	59.4	11.0	* 5.6	12.0	468.5
Unemployed	36.4	29.2	30.3	11.0	12.0	* 3.0	**1.5	**1.3	124.5
<i>Total in the labour force</i>	<i>168.1</i>	<i>153.2</i>	<i>112.9</i>	<i>52.9</i>	<i>71.4</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>* 7.2</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>593.0</i>
Not in the labour force	213.9	170.6	140.7	61.1	62.5	20.8	* 3.5	8.5	681.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>382.0</i>	<i>323.8</i>	<i>253.6</i>	<i>114.1</i>	<i>133.9</i>	<i>34.8</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>1,274.7</i>
Participation rate (%)	44.0	47.3	44.5	46.4	53.3	40.1	66.9	61.0	46.5
DISABILITY									
Employed	228.9	200.6	144.9	69.2	93.0	19.8	9.6	19.2	785.1
Unemployed	48.7	43.8	39.4	13.9	16.5	* 4.1	* 2.0	**1.7	170.0
<i>Total in the labour force</i>	<i>277.6</i>	<i>244.4</i>	<i>184.2</i>	<i>83.0</i>	<i>109.5</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>955.1</i>
Not in the labour force	248.6	199.2	159.0	70.7	69.5	23.6	* 3.9	9.7	784.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>526.2</i>	<i>443.6</i>	<i>343.2</i>	<i>153.8</i>	<i>179.0</i>	<i>47.5</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>30.7</i>	<i>1,739.4</i>
Participation rate (%)	52.8	55.1	53.7	54.0	61.2	50.4	74.7	68.3	54.9
NO DISABILITY									
Employed	2,321.8	1,690.1	1,164.7	551.7	647.2	173.5	71.7	134.1	6,754.9
Unemployed	308.5	267.7	153.9	70.0	81.9	21.7	9.3	9.6	922.7
<i>Total in the labour force</i>	<i>2,630.4</i>	<i>1,957.8</i>	<i>1,318.6</i>	<i>621.7</i>	<i>729.2</i>	<i>195.2</i>	<i>81.0</i>	<i>143.7</i>	<i>7,677.5</i>
Not in the labour force	814.5	580.4	395.1	187.6	211.6	63.4	19.9	36.6	2,309.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,444.9</i>	<i>2,538.1</i>	<i>1,713.6</i>	<i>809.3</i>	<i>940.7</i>	<i>258.7</i>	<i>100.9</i>	<i>180.2</i>	<i>9,986.5</i>
Participation rate (%)	76.4	77.1	76.9	76.8	77.5	75.5	80.3	79.7	76.9
TOTAL									
Employed	2,550.8	1,890.8	1,309.5	620.9	740.2	193.3	81.3	153.3	7,540.0
Unemployed	357.2	311.4	193.3	83.8	98.4	25.9	11.3	11.3	1,092.7
<i>Total in the labour force</i>	<i>2,908.0</i>	<i>2,202.2</i>	<i>1,502.8</i>	<i>704.7</i>	<i>838.6</i>	<i>219.2</i>	<i>92.6</i>	<i>164.6</i>	<i>8,632.7</i>
Not in the labour force	1,063.2	779.5	554.0	258.4	281.1	87.0	23.8	46.3	3,093.3
Total	3,971.2	2,981.7	2,056.9	963.1	1,119.7	306.2	116.4	210.9	11,726.0
Participation rate (%)	73.2	73.9	73.1	73.2	74.9	71.6	79.5	78.1	73.6

(a) Data in this table may differ from that reported in the Labour Force Survey due to differences in survey sample size, the scope rules applied and the complexity of the questions asked to determine labour force status.

TABLE 11. PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY IN HOUSEHOLDS, WHO NEED HELP: TYPE OF MAIN PROVIDER OF ASSISTANCE BY ACTIVITIES FOR WHICH HELP WAS NEEDED BY HANDICAP STATUS
AUSTRALIA, 1993
(^{'000})

Type of main provider of assistance	Activities for which help was needed									Total(a)
	Self-care	Mobility	Verbal communication	Health care	Home help	Home maintenance	Meal preparation	Personal affairs	Transport	
Informal help from										
Spouse/partner	150.8	183.9	11.2	139.6	252.8	318.1	68.4	97.2	229.5	611.2
Mother	62.1	69.9	38.4	25.9	31.9	14.2	22.6	48.3	58.4	142.6
Father	* 4.1	* 4.9	* 4.6	**1.5	**1.6	18.4	* 2.0	* 6.0	14.7	35.5
Daughter	35.5	70.4	* 7.3	40.2	65.5	45.5	20.8	42.5	115.2	193.3
Son	9.1	24.2	* 5.2	8.7	18.8	120.8	* 5.6	14.3	45.2	154.1
Other relative	10.3	28.1	* 7.9	14.8	30.8	74.1	9.9	21.1	59.4	152.6
Friend/neighbour	10.7	40.4	**0.7	10.4	21.1	75.4	* 3.7	21.3	75.7	168.4
Formal help from										
Home care/home help/council handyperson	* 5.5	* 2.6	**	* 3.8	74.9	22.2	**	**0.9	11.9	96.1
Community/home nursing	11.5	* 7.6	**0.8	28.3	* 2.9	**1.0	**1.2	**1.4	* 6.2	44.7
Privately arranged help/commercially provided service	* 3.7	* 3.8	**1.7	16.7	43.9	170.2	* 2.2	* 3.8	23.4	214.8
Meals on wheels(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.2	..	..	10.2
Voluntary community assistance scheme	**	* 4.1	**	**0.1	**0.1	**1.6	**	**1.0	* 6.0	11.4
Physiotherapist	**	**	**	**1.1	**	**	**	**	**	**1.1
Chiroprapist/podiatrist	**	**	**	143.3	**	**	**	**	**	143.3
Speech therapist(c)	..	..	**0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	**0.7
Other	8.8	* 6.3	* 4.2	8.2	* 2.3	22.5	* 2.1	* 7.0	13.6	52.3
No provider of assistance	19.2	48.1	25.0	36.3	96.0	69.4	21.2	19.2	49.1	317.1
Total	331.2	494.3	107.7	478.7	642.5	953.5	169.7	283.9	708.2	1,478.9

(a) Needs help with at least one activity. Total may be less than sum of components since persons may need help with more than one activity. (b) Meals on wheels only applicable to help with meal preparation. (c) Speech therapist only applicable to verbal communication handicap.

TABLE 12. PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY IN HOUSEHOLDS, WHO NEED HELP: ACTIVITIES FOR WHICH HELP WAS NEEDED WITH BY AGE
AUSTRALIA, 1993
(^{'000})

Activities for which help was needed	Age group (years)								Total
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Self-care	47.7	18.7	21.8	39.5	42.6	36.0	50.3	74.5	331.2
Mobility	43.1	30.6	39.3	53.6	58.6	54.9	82.0	132.2	494.3
Verbal communication	38.7	15.9	* 7.6	* 4.3	* 5.0	* 6.2	10.6	19.5	107.7
Health care	..	18.8	27.5	31.0	48.8	53.2	122.8	176.6	478.7
Home help	..	23.5	36.4	62.2	79.6	96.5	141.8	202.5	642.5
Home maintenance	..	29.6	50.3	74.8	113.5	153.7	246.8	284.9	953.5
Meal preparation	..	12.6	16.5	16.3	14.4	14.3	31.0	64.6	169.7
Personal affairs	..	39.4	32.5	26.7	29.3	28.3	43.3	84.4	283.9
Transport	31.7	40.6	42.2	40.8	59.5	87.8	171.1	234.4	708.2
Total (a)	78.6	79.9	99.2	135.4	176.9	226.4	334.6	347.9	1,478.9

(a) Needs help with at least one activity. Total may be less than sum of components since persons may need help with more than one activity.

TABLE 13. PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY: TYPE OF MAIN DISABLING CONDITION BY AGE BY SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1993
(^{'000})

Type of main disabling condition	Age group (years)								Total
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
MALES									
Mental disorders									
Mental psychoses	**0.1	* 2.0	* 5.9	* 5.1	* 3.8	* 2.7	* 2.7	8.7	31.1
Other mental disorders	43.7	21.5	16.5	10.0	15.1	12.1	* 7.1	* 3.4	129.5
Total with mental disorders	43.8	23.5	22.4	15.2	19.0	14.8	9.8	12.1	160.6
Physical conditions									
Disorders of the eye and adnexa	* 4.1	* 4.7	9.2	* 4.5	10.3	* 5.5	8.8	9.9	57.1
Disorders of the ear and mastoid process	15.0	14.8	26.1	37.6	43.5	43.7	59.2	42.4	282.3
Nervous system diseases	9.2	* 7.7	10.6	17.6	11.4	10.0	10.4	10.0	86.9
Circulatory diseases	* 2.0	**0.1	* 2.7	* 5.8	18.3	41.1	48.0	32.7	150.6
Respiratory diseases	39.7	13.9	11.9	8.4	14.5	18.1	28.0	13.8	148.3
Arthritis	**	* 3.8	* 6.2	17.7	30.7	43.7	48.0	41.8	191.9
Other musculoskeletal disorders	* 4.7	10.2	21.1	42.5	37.3	39.2	26.9	8.4	190.3
Head injury/stroke/any other brain damage	**1.6	* 3.9	* 5.3	* 3.0	* 2.5	8.2	* 5.4	* 3.1	33.1
All other diseases and conditions	42.8	20.5	27.1	37.9	41.8	53.6	57.8	36.7	318.3
Total with physical conditions	119.1	79.6	120.2	174.9	210.4	263.2	292.4	198.9	1,458.8
Total	162.9	103.1	142.6	190.1	229.4	278.0	302.2	211.0	1,619.3
FEMALES									
Mental disorders									
Mental psychoses	**0.1	**1.6	* 2.6	* 4.6	* 4.2	* 2.6	* 3.8	20.0	39.4
Other mental disorders	18.6	21.5	20.7	29.6	22.0	17.3	13.5	10.3	153.5
Total with mental disorders	18.7	23.1	23.3	34.2	26.2	19.9	17.3	30.3	192.9
Physical conditions									
Disorders of the eye and adnexa	* 4.1	**1.7	* 2.3	* 5.2	* 3.0	* 5.6	14.9	28.2	64.9
Disorders of the ear and mastoid process	14.0	12.2	17.1	25.0	18.7	17.0	33.9	29.7	167.6
Nervous system diseases	8.9	9.0	10.7	12.2	11.0	10.0	10.7	17.6	90.1
Circulatory diseases	**0.3	* 2.7	* 6.9	* 4.9	* 5.7	21.4	32.3	51.7	126.0
Respiratory diseases	31.0	21.1	15.1	14.9	13.3	16.4	18.0	12.4	142.1
Arthritis	**0.1	* 5.1	12.1	18.7	36.2	53.9	101.4	85.0	312.4
Other musculoskeletal disorders	* 4.6	* 6.8	16.8	32.1	36.8	29.3	22.9	19.5	168.7
Head injury/stroke/any other brain damage	**1.7	* 2.0	* 4.0	* 2.9	* 2.7	**1.8	* 6.2	* 5.2	26.5
All other diseases and conditions	21.2	18.1	28.9	26.1	37.7	39.5	42.2	52.3	266.1
Total with physical conditions	86.0	78.6	113.8	142.0	165.2	194.8	282.4	301.6	1,364.4
Total	104.7	101.6	137.1	176.1	191.4	214.7	299.7	332.0	1,557.4
PERSONS									
Mental disorders									
Mental psychoses	**0.2	* 3.6	8.5	9.7	8.0	* 5.3	* 6.5	28.7	70.5
Other mental disorders	62.3	43.0	37.3	39.6	37.2	29.4	20.5	13.7	282.9
Total with mental disorders	62.5	46.6	45.7	49.3	45.2	34.7	27.0	42.4	353.5
Physical conditions									
Disorders of the eye and adnexa	8.2	* 6.3	11.5	9.7	13.4	11.1	23.7	38.1	122.0
Disorders of the ear and mastoid process	29.0	27.0	43.2	62.6	62.2	60.7	93.1	72.0	450.0
Nervous system diseases	18.1	16.8	21.3	29.7	22.4	20.0	21.1	27.6	177.0
Circulatory diseases	* 2.3	* 2.8	9.5	10.7	24.1	62.5	80.2	84.5	276.7
Respiratory diseases	70.6	35.0	27.0	23.3	27.8	34.5	45.9	26.2	290.4
Arthritis	**0.1	8.8	18.2	36.4	66.9	97.6	149.3	126.9	504.3
Other musculoskeletal disorders	9.3	17.0	37.8	74.6	74.1	68.5	49.8	27.9	359.0
Head injury/stroke/any other brain damage	* 3.3	* 5.8	9.3	* 5.9	* 5.3	10.0	11.6	8.3	59.6
All other diseases and conditions	64.0	38.6	56.1	64.0	79.5	93.1	100.0	89.1	584.4
Total with physical conditions	205.1	158.2	234.0	316.9	375.6	458.1	574.9	500.5	2,823.2
Total	267.6	204.7	279.7	366.2	420.8	492.8	601.9	542.9	3,176.7

TABLE 14. PERSONS WITH A HANDICAP: TYPE OF MAIN DISABLING CONDITION BY SEVERITY OF HANDICAP BY SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1993
(*000)

Type of main disabling condition	Profound	Severe	Moderate	Mild	Not determined(a)	Total
MALES 0-59						
Mental disorders						
Mental psychoses	13.6	* 2.2	* 3.7	* 4.4	* 3.5	27.5
Other mental disorders	23.3	10.8	16.2	22.0	36.4	108.8
<i>Total with mental disorders</i>	36.9	13.0	20.0	26.4	39.9	136.3
Physical conditions						
Disorders of the eye and adnexa	* 6.8	* 5.7	* 2.8	14.6	9.0	38.9
Disorders of the ear and mastoid process	* 5.0	* 2.6	8.4	80.6	23.6	120.3
Nervous system diseases	28.0	11.1	* 7.9	15.2	14.4	76.5
Circulatory diseases	12.3	11.6	18.1	69.5	17.0	128.4
Respiratory diseases	9.1	10.8	15.4	48.9	25.2	109.5
Arthritis	12.5	19.2	40.3	73.6	13.0	158.6
Other musculoskeletal disorders	11.0	26.9	48.5	55.8	22.9	165.1
Head injury/stroke/any other brain damage	* 5.3	* 5.8	* 5.6	8.0	* 5.4	30.1
All other diseases and conditions	33.0	26.8	59.3	89.6	54.4	263.1
<i>Total with physical conditions</i>	123.1	120.5	206.3	455.7	184.9	1,090.4
<i>Total</i>	160.0	133.5	226.2	482.1	224.8	1,226.7
FEMALES 60+						
Mental disorders						
Mental psychoses	25.2	* 2.5	* 2.5	* 2.4	* 3.8	36.4
Other mental disorders	18.0	15.9	17.1	40.0	27.6	118.5
<i>Total with mental disorders</i>	43.2	18.4	19.6	42.4	31.4	154.9
Physical conditions						
Disorders of the eye and adnexa	17.8	* 7.0	* 5.2	17.3	* 5.1	52.4
Disorders of the ear and mastoid process	* 6.3	* 7.1	* 7.0	58.1	13.9	92.4
Nervous system diseases	37.2	10.2	8.3	12.9	8.9	77.5
Circulatory diseases	19.9	13.2	22.0	45.2	* 6.6	106.9
Respiratory diseases	14.7	12.9	14.8	43.0	20.9	106.4
Arthritis	43.9	42.5	67.2	110.0	17.8	281.4
Other musculoskeletal disorders	18.7	27.0	33.9	51.1	20.4	151.1
Head injury/stroke/any other brain damage	11.5	* 2.1	* 2.8	* 5.0	**1.4	22.8
All other diseases and conditions	46.6	27.2	48.4	74.8	30.7	227.7
<i>Total with physical conditions</i>	216.7	149.2	209.6	417.3	125.8	1,118.6
<i>Total</i>	259.9	167.6	229.2	459.6	157.1	1,273.5
PERSONS						
Mental disorders						
Mental psychoses	38.9	* 4.7	* 6.3	* 6.8	* 7.3	63.9
Other mental disorders	41.3	26.7	33.3	62.0	64.0	227.3
<i>Total with mental disorders</i>	80.2	31.4	39.6	68.8	71.3	291.2
Physical conditions						
Disorders of the eye and adnexa	24.6	12.7	* 7.9	31.8	14.2	91.3
Disorders of the ear and mastoid process	11.3	9.7	15.5	138.7	37.4	212.6
Nervous system diseases	65.2	21.3	16.1	28.0	23.4	154.0
Circulatory diseases	32.1	24.8	40.1	114.7	23.6	235.3
Respiratory diseases	23.8	23.8	30.2	91.9	46.2	215.9
Arthritis	56.4	61.7	107.5	183.5	30.8	439.9
Other musculoskeletal disorders	29.8	53.9	82.4	106.9	43.3	316.2
Head injury/stroke/any other brain damage	16.8	* 7.9	8.5	13.0	* 6.8	53.0
All other diseases and conditions	79.6	54.0	107.7	164.4	85.1	490.8
<i>Total with physical conditions</i>	339.8	269.7	415.9	873.0	310.7	2,209.0
Total	419.9	301.1	455.5	941.8	382.0	2,500.2

(a) Comprises all children aged 0 to 4 years with a disability, persons with a schooling or employment limitation only and persons whose only limitation was 'does not use the toilet'.

TABLE 15. PERSONS WITH A HANDICAP: AREA OF HANDICAP AND SEVERITY OF HANDICAP BY AGE BY SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1993
(^{'000})

	Age group (years)									
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
MALES										
Area of handicap										
Self-care	..	32.7	13.4	24.0	54.5	52.1	72.6	85.8	94.0	429.1
Mobility	..	56.4	35.6	54.8	92.1	111.8	164.8	174.6	145.3	835.4
Communication	..	30.7	14.8	11.3	11.8	20.6	23.8	55.7	75.7	244.2
Schooling	..	86.4	12.2	**0.6	**	**	**	**	**	99.2
Employment	..	..	41.8	73.7	104.2	127.3	177.9	131.0	95.3	751.2
Persons with a handicap aged less than 5 years	31.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.7
Severity of handicap										
Profound	..	22.1	12.3	10.0	10.7	10.3	17.1	26.0	51.5	160.0
Severe	..	15.0	* 5.3	13.6	23.3	22.6	20.1	16.7	17.0	133.5
Moderate	..	12.3	* 5.5	13.9	26.8	29.8	47.8	56.2	34.1	226.2
Mild	..	25.0	23.5	26.0	48.8	69.2	99.3	117.5	72.8	482.1
Not determined(a)	31.7	29.0	24.0	26.1	22.5	32.3	34.2	15.8	9.3	224.8
Total	31.7	103.5	70.6	89.5	132.0	164.1	218.5	232.2	184.7	1,226.7
FEMALES										
Area of handicap										
Self-care	..	23.3	20.5	31.3	47.4	63.5	63.8	113.4	197.3	560.4
Mobility	..	37.4	49.9	70.8	86.6	112.1	131.7	216.7	286.8	992.1
Communication	..	16.6	9.5	9.7	10.3	14.4	16.9	42.4	115.2	234.9
Schooling	..	49.6	10.6	**	**	**	**	**	**	60.2
Employment	..	..	41.3	62.9	91.9	124.4	115.9	140.3	169.9	746.6
Persons with a handicap aged less than 5 years	24.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.8
Severity of handicap										
Profound	..	16.9	11.5	* 7.3	9.2	11.7	18.3	46.7	138.4	259.9
Severe	..	8.3	8.4	20.3	25.4	29.8	19.0	26.4	30.0	167.6
Moderate	..	8.3	* 7.5	15.5	20.8	30.9	38.4	61.7	46.1	229.2
Mild	..	13.0	31.2	39.4	47.4	57.2	74.4	105.0	92.1	459.6
Not determined(a)	24.8	16.8	14.0	11.3	24.3	25.6	22.4	12.7	* 5.3	157.1
Total	24.8	63.3	72.5	93.8	127.2	155.2	172.4	252.5	311.9	1,273.5
PERSONS										
Area of handicap										
Self-care	..	55.9	34.0	55.3	101.9	115.6	136.4	199.2	291.3	989.5
Mobility	..	93.8	85.5	125.7	178.7	223.9	296.5	391.3	432.1	1,827.5
Communication	..	47.2	24.2	20.9	22.1	35.0	40.6	98.1	190.8	479.1
Schooling	..	136.0	22.8	**0.6	**	**	**	**	**	159.4
Employment	..	..	83.1	136.6	196.2	251.7	293.8	271.3	265.1	1,497.9
Persons with a handicap aged less than 5 years	56.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56.4
Severity of handicap										
Profound	..	39.0	23.8	17.3	19.9	21.9	35.4	72.7	189.9	419.9
Severe	..	23.3	13.7	33.9	48.7	52.4	39.1	43.0	47.1	301.1
Moderate	..	20.6	12.9	29.4	47.6	60.7	86.1	118.0	80.2	455.5
Mild	..	38.0	54.8	65.4	96.2	126.4	173.7	222.5	164.8	941.8
Not determined(a)	56.4	45.8	38.0	37.4	46.9	57.8	56.6	28.5	14.6	382.0
Total	56.4	166.8	143.2	183.3	259.2	319.2	390.9	484.6	496.6	2,500.2

(a) Comprises all children aged 0 to 4 years with a disability, persons with a schooling or employment limitation only and persons whose only limitation was 'does not use the toilet'.

TABLE 16. PERSONS WITH A HANDICAP: AREA OF HANDICAP AND SEVERITY OF HANDICAP BY STATES AND TERRITORIES BY SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1993
(^{'000})

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
MALES									
Area of handicap									
Self-care	136.3	103.1	82.0	47.0	40.8	11.6	* 2.3	* 6.1	429.1
Mobility	271.9	205.1	155.3	87.9	75.9	22.3	* 6.8	10.3	835.4
Communication	78.6	65.5	40.0	24.1	23.0	8.6	**0.8	* 3.5	244.2
Schooling	31.4	21.3	17.7	9.9	13.8	**1.9	**0.2	* 3.0	99.2
Employment	234.8	180.6	149.5	79.8	69.8	23.4	* 5.1	8.3	751.2
Persons with a handicap aged less than 5 years	11.7	* 4.6	* 7.1	* 2.5	* 3.4	**1.4	**0.4	**0.7	31.7
Severity of handicap									
Profound	59.3	36.4	27.6	16.0	13.0	* 4.8	**0.6	* 2.2	160.0
Severe	43.7	30.0	31.3	9.8	12.1	* 3.5	**1.2	**1.8	133.5
Moderate	65.3	54.6	46.0	28.3	22.4	* 5.5	**1.2	* 3.0	226.2
Mild	156.1	125.4	79.8	48.9	48.3	13.1	* 4.5	* 6.0	482.1
Not determined(a)	68.3	48.7	49.6	21.5	22.6	8.8	**1.3	* 4.2	224.8
Total	392.8	295.1	234.3	124.6	118.4	35.7	8.7	17.3	1,226.7
FEMALES									
Area of handicap									
Self-care	175.8	144.8	91.7	59.2	57.8	18.6	* 2.9	9.6	560.4
Mobility	330.3	265.8	160.1	97.4	91.1	28.6	* 4.8	14.0	992.1
Communication	82.3	68.2	37.5	19.2	19.0	* 4.3	**1.3	* 3.1	234.9
Schooling	17.7	15.7	11.9	* 5.4	* 5.8	* 2.4	**0.3	**1.0	60.2
Employment	237.2	195.0	133.6	70.7	71.6	22.8	* 4.1	11.5	746.6
Persons with a handicap aged less than 5 years	* 5.3	10.1	* 3.5	* 1.9	* 2.9	**0.6	**0.2	**0.2	24.8
Severity of handicap									
Profound	88.0	67.8	44.9	26.0	20.8	8.2	**1.0	* 3.2	259.9
Severe	55.1	43.9	28.1	13.8	16.5	* 5.1	**1.3	* 3.8	167.6
Moderate	74.0	56.5	35.0	27.3	24.2	* 7.0	**1.0	* 4.2	229.2
Mild	150.1	127.8	79.5	40.4	43.8	10.5	* 2.3	* 5.1	459.6
Not determined(a)	43.1	49.0	33.5	9.5	14.9	* 3.3	**1.1	* 2.7	157.1
Total	410.4	345.0	221.0	117.0	120.3	34.1	* 6.7	18.9	1,273.5
PERSONS									
Area of handicap									
Self-care	312.1	247.9	173.7	106.2	98.6	30.2	* 5.2	15.7	989.5
Mobility	602.1	470.8	315.4	185.3	167.0	50.9	11.6	24.3	1,827.5
Communication	160.9	133.7	77.6	43.3	42.0	12.9	* 2.1	* 6.7	479.1
Schooling	49.2	37.0	29.5	15.3	19.7	* 4.3	**0.5	* 3.9	159.4
Employment	472.0	375.6	283.1	150.5	141.4	46.1	9.3	19.9	1,497.9
Persons with a handicap aged less than 5 years	17.0	14.7	10.6	* 4.4	* 6.2	* 2.0	**0.6	**0.9	56.4
Severity of handicap									
Profound	147.3	104.2	72.5	42.1	33.8	13.0	**1.6	* 5.4	419.9
Severe	98.9	74.0	59.4	23.6	28.6	8.7	* 2.5	* 5.6	301.1
Moderate	139.3	111.0	81.0	55.6	46.7	12.4	* 2.1	* 7.2	455.5
Mild	306.2	253.2	159.3	89.3	92.1	23.6	* 6.8	11.2	941.8
Not determined(a)	111.4	97.7	83.1	31.0	37.5	12.1	* 2.4	* 6.9	382.0
Total	803.2	640.1	455.3	241.6	238.6	69.8	15.4	36.2	2,500.2

(a) Comprises all children aged 0 to 4 years with a disability, persons with a schooling or employment limitation only and persons whose only limitation was 'does not use the toilet'.

TABLE 17. ALL PERSONS AGED 60 YEARS OR MORE LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS : SELECTED ACTIVITIES FOR WHICH HELP WAS NEEDED BY DISABILITY STATUS BY AGE BY SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1993
(^{'000})

Selected activities for which help was needed by disability status	Age group (years)					Total
	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80 and over	
MALES						
Disability						
Home help	21.0	21.6	30.7	26.7	38.8	138.9
Home maintenance	33.5	34.2	47.5	33.8	51.9	200.9
Meal preparation	* 5.6	* 7.7	8.1	10.4	16.0	47.8
Personal affairs	11.8	9.6	10.5	10.3	17.0	59.2
Transport	12.4	14.3	18.8	20.5	40.5	106.4
Total needing help(a)	46.8	44.4	58.9	42.6	65.8	258.6
No disability						
Home help	* 2.5	* 2.7	* 3.5	* 2.9	* 5.9	17.6
Home maintenance	**1.6	* 3.9	* 7.0	* 5.4	9.2	27.1
Meal preparation	**	**0.7	**1.4	**1.0	* 2.6	* 5.7
Personal affairs	**1.8	* 4.5	**1.6	**	* 2.4	10.3
Transport	* 3.8	* 3.8	* 2.5	* 3.5	* 6.3	19.8
Total needing help(a)	* 7.8	11.6	10.7	8.6	13.9	52.5
All persons						
Home help	23.5	24.3	34.3	29.7	44.7	156.4
Home maintenance	35.1	38.1	54.6	39.2	61.1	228.0
Meal preparation	* 5.6	8.4	9.6	11.3	18.6	53.5
Personal affairs	13.6	14.1	12.0	10.3	19.4	69.4
Transport	16.2	18.0	21.3	24.0	46.7	126.2
Total needing help(a)	54.6	56.0	69.5	51.2	79.7	311.1
All persons aged 60 years or more	354.1	324.3	241.3	155.7	120.5	1,196.0
FEMALES						
Disability						
Home help	25.5	37.6	51.9	53.9	83.1	252.0
Home maintenance	47.9	73.7	91.3	88.0	111.2	412.2
Meal preparation	* 2.1	* 7.7	* 7.5	11.3	26.9	55.5
Personal affairs	* 4.0	10.2	13.1	15.0	42.0	84.3
Transport	36.4	62.8	75.3	79.0	94.5	347.9
Total needing help(a)	64.9	95.4	112.1	106.9	122.5	501.8
No disability						
Home help	* 5.3	8.5	9.3	* 7.9	13.7	44.8
Home maintenance	20.1	35.7	33.7	34.2	40.7	164.5
Meal preparation	**	**	**	**0.6	**1.4	* 2.0
Personal affairs	* 3.0	* 3.7	* 3.4	* 4.3	* 5.6	20.1
Transport	37.0	46.6	34.0	32.9	33.5	184.0
Total needing help(a)	54.2	72.1	58.9	53.2	55.5	293.9
All persons						
Home help	30.8	46.1	61.2	61.8	96.9	296.9
Home maintenance	68.1	109.4	125.1	122.1	151.9	576.6
Meal preparation	* 2.1	* 7.7	* 7.5	11.9	28.3	57.5
Personal affairs	* 7.0	13.9	16.5	19.3	47.7	104.3
Transport	73.4	109.4	109.3	111.8	128.0	531.9
Total needing help(a)	119.1	167.5	171.0	160.2	178.0	795.8
All persons aged 60 years or more	356.9	350.3	291.3	216.3	208.2	1,423.0

TABLE 17. ALL PERSONS AGED 60 YEARS OR MORE LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS : SELECTED ACTIVITIES FOR WHICH HELP WAS NEEDED BY DISABILITY STATUS BY AGE BY SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1993
(^{'000})—continued

Selected activities for which help was needed by disability status	Age group (years)					Total
	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80 and over	
PERSONS						
Disability						
Home help	46.6	59.2	82.7	80.6	121.9	390.9
Home maintenance	81.4	107.9	138.9	121.8	163.1	613.1
Meal preparation	* 7.7	15.4	15.7	21.6	42.9	103.3
Personal affairs	15.8	19.7	23.5	25.3	59.1	143.4
Transport	48.8	77.1	94.0	99.4	134.9	454.3
Total needing help(a)	111.7	139.9	171.0	149.5	188.3	760.4
No disability						
Home help	* 7.8	11.2	12.9	10.9	19.6	62.4
Home maintenance	21.7	39.6	40.8	39.6	49.9	191.5
Meal preparation	**	**0.7	**1.4	**1.6	* 4.0	* 7.7
Personal affairs	* 4.8	8.2	* 5.0	* 4.3	8.0	30.3
Transport	40.7	50.3	36.5	36.4	39.8	203.8
Total needing help(a)	62.0	83.7	69.5	61.8	69.4	346.5
All persons						
Home help	54.4	70.4	95.5	91.5	141.6	453.3
Home maintenance	103.2	147.5	179.6	161.3	213.0	804.7
Meal preparation	* 7.7	16.1	17.1	23.2	46.9	111.0
Personal affairs	20.6	28.0	28.5	29.7	67.1	173.8
Transport	89.6	127.4	130.6	135.8	174.7	658.1
Total needing help(a)	173.7	223.5	240.5	211.4	257.7	1,106.9
All persons aged 60 years or more	711.1	674.6	532.5	372.0	328.7	2,619.0

(a) Needs help with at least one of the selected activities. Total may be less than the sum of the components since persons may need help with more than one activity.

TABLE 18. ALL PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER IN HOUSEHOLDS: PRINCIPAL CARERS BY AGE BY SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1993
(^{'000})

<i>Principal carers by sex</i>	<i>15-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55-64</i>	<i>65-74</i>	<i>75 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Principal carer of a usual resident								
Males	* 7.4	15.4	18.2	28.4	27.5	32.9	21.7	151.5
Females	11.3	36.1	68.5	58.2	48.2	31.5	19.8	273.7
Persons	18.7	51.5	86.7	86.6	75.7	64.4	41.5	425.2
Principal carer of a non-usual resident								
Males	**0.6	* 5.4	11.0	9.9	8.4	* 5.1	**0.4	40.9
Females	* 4.0	13.8	31.0	40.1	14.6	* 7.5	**0.3	111.4
Persons	* 4.7	19.2	42.0	50.0	23.0	12.6	**0.7	152.3
All principal carers								
Males	8.0	20.8	29.2	38.4	35.9	38.0	22.1	192.4
Females	15.3	50.0	99.6	98.3	62.8	39.0	20.1	385.1
Persons	23.4	70.7	128.8	136.7	98.7	77.0	42.2	577.5
All persons aged 15 years or more								
Males	1,401.7	1,412.3	1,331.9	1,039.7	733.3	565.6	276.2	6,760.8
Females	1,346.9	1,409.4	1,327.3	994.9	728.5	641.5	424.5	6,873.1
Persons	2,748.6	2,821.8	2,659.1	2,034.6	1,461.8	1,207.1	700.8	13,633.8

TABLE 19. ALL PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER IN HOUSEHOLDS: PRINCIPAL CARERS BY SEX BY STATES AND TERRITORIES
AUSTRALIA, 1993
(^{'000})

<i>Principal carers by sex</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Principal carer of a usual resident									
Males	52.6	42.5	25.1	10.6	12.5	* 4.3	**1.0	* 2.9	151.5
Females	94.0	71.5	54.5	20.2	20.0	* 7.7	**1.7	* 4.1	273.7
Persons	146.6	114.0	79.6	30.8	32.4	12.0	* 2.8	* 7.1	425.2
Principal carer of a non-usual resident									
Males	12.9	13.1	* 5.3	* 5.8	* 2.5	**0.9	**	**0.3	40.9
Females	32.9	28.8	18.3	13.0	10.8	* 3.6	**0.6	* 3.4	111.4
Persons	45.9	41.9	23.6	18.8	13.3	* 4.6	**0.6	* 3.7	152.3
All principal carers									
Males	65.5	55.6	30.4	16.4	14.9	* 5.3	**1.0	* 3.3	192.4
Females	127.0	100.2	72.8	33.2	30.7	11.3	* 2.3	* 7.5	385.1
Persons	192.4	155.8	103.2	49.6	45.7	16.6	* 3.4	10.8	577.5
All persons aged 15 years or more									
Males	2,302.8	1,714.5	1,185.1	565.1	637.7	177.6	63.3	114.8	6,760.8
Females	2,348.8	1,762.2	1,192.5	578.7	635.5	183.1	57.4	114.8	6,873.1
Persons	4,651.6	3,476.7	2,377.6	1,143.8	1,273.1	360.7	120.8	229.6	13,633.8

TABLE 20. ALL PERSONS IN ESTABLISHMENTS : TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT AND DISABILITY STATUS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES BY SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1993
(^{'000})

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
MALES									
Establishments									
Hospital	* 4.7	* 3.1	* 3.0	* 2.3	* 2.0	**0.5	**0.0	**0.2	15.9
Retirement village	* 5.9	* 2.0	**0.9	**0.9	**1.5	**0.1	**	**0.0	11.4
Other	10.9	* 7.3	* 5.1	* 2.5	* 2.7	**0.6	**0.2	**0.2	29.4
Disability status									
Disability	20.5	11.6	8.8	* 5.3	* 5.9	**1.2	**0.2	**0.3	53.8
No disability	**1.0	**0.8	**0.3	**0.3	**0.5	**0.1	**	**0.0	* 2.9
Total	21.5	12.3	9.0	* 5.6	* 6.3	**1.3	**0.2	**0.4	56.7
FEMALES									
Establishments									
Hospital	* 4.3	* 7.2	* 2.8	* 2.8	* 2.1	**0.5	**	**0.4	20.1
Retirement village	13.8	* 5.2	* 2.4	* 2.6	* 4.0	**0.2	**	**0.2	28.5
Other	20.7	16.8	10.7	* 5.7	* 5.3	**1.2	**0.5	**0.3	61.2
Disability status									
Disability	37.3	27.7	15.5	10.4	10.6	**1.8	**0.5	**0.8	104.5
No disability	**1.6	**1.6	**0.5	**0.6	**0.9	**0.1	**0.0	**0.1	* 5.4
Total	38.9	29.3	16.0	11.0	11.5	* 1.9	**0.5	**0.8	109.8
PERSONS									
Establishments									
Hospital	9.1	10.2	* 5.8	* 5.0	* 4.2	**1.1	**0.0	**0.6	36.0
Retirement village	19.8	* 7.2	* 3.4	* 3.4	* 5.6	**0.4	**	**0.2	39.9
Other	31.6	24.2	15.8	8.2	8.1	**1.8	**0.7	**0.4	90.6
Disability status									
Disability	57.8	39.2	24.3	15.7	16.5	* 3.0	**0.7	**1.1	158.2
No disability	* 2.6	* 2.4	**0.7	**0.9	**1.3	**0.1	**0.0	**0.1	8.3
Total	60.4	41.6	25.0	16.6	17.8	* 3.2	**0.7	**1.2	166.5

TABLE 21. PERSONS WITH A HANDICAP : SEVERITY OF HANDICAP BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE BY SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1993
(^{'000})

Severity of handicap	Households			Establishments			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Profound	120.5	175.8	296.3	39.6	84.1	123.6	160.0	259.9	419.9
Severe	133.4	167.6	301.0	**0.1	**0.0	**0.1	133.5	167.6	301.1
Moderate	221.4	222.8	444.2	* 4.9	* 6.5	11.3	226.2	229.2	455.5
Mild	479.8	454.2	933.9	* 2.4	* 5.5	* 7.8	482.1	459.6	941.8
Not determined(a)	224.7	157.1	381.9	**0.1	**	**0.1	224.8	157.1	382.0
Total	1,179.7	1,177.5	2,357.2	47.0	96.0	143.0	1,226.7	1,273.5	2,500.2

(a) Comprises all children aged 0 to 4 years with a disability, persons with a schooling or employment limitation only and persons whose only limitation was 'does not use the toilet'.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This publication presents summary results from the 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers. The statistical tables provide estimates of the characteristics of persons with one or more disabilities, older persons and carers of these persons.

Geographical areas

The survey covered both rural and urban areas in all States and Territories.

Dwellings

For the purposes of this survey:

- private dwellings are defined as houses, flats, home units, garages, tents and other structures used as private places of residence at the time of the survey;
- special dwellings are defined as hotels, motels, boarding houses, educational and religious institutions, construction camps, caravan parks, etc; and
- establishments are defined as hospitals, nursing homes, hostels, retirement villages and other homes.

Population

The population for the survey was divided into two components: the household component and the establishment component.

The household component covered:

- all residential dwellings in Australia including special dwellings; and
- residential staff of special dwellings and establishments.

The establishment component covered resident accommodation in establishments only.

Sample Selection

Multistage sampling techniques were used to select the sample population for the survey. The household sample included approximately 17,800 private dwellings and 1,600 special dwelling units, whilst the establishment sample included approximately 6,000 occupants from 700 establishments.

The effective sample, after sample loss (eg, vacant dwellings and exclusions due to scope and coverage), yielded approximately 42,000 persons for the household component and 4,800 persons for the establishment component.

Scope

The survey included all persons except:

- non-Australian diplomatic personnel of overseas governments;
- overseas residents in Australia;
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependents) stationed in Australia;
- inmates of gaols and reformatories.

Coverage

Coverage rules were applied which aimed to ensure that each person eligible for inclusion on scope was associated with only one dwelling and thus had only one chance of selection.

Usual residents of selected private dwellings were included in the survey if they were staying at, or had stayed at, the selected dwelling for any part of the enumeration period.

Visitors were excluded when located at private dwellings as the expectation was that most would have their chance of selection at their usual residence.

Persons in special dwellings in the scope of the survey were included if they usually lived at the special dwelling for any part of the enumeration period.

Occupants of establishments in the scope of the survey were included if they were expected to be a usual resident of the establishment for the entire enumeration period.

Data collection method

The survey was conducted throughout Australia during the period 7 February to 3 April 1993.

Household component

Data from the household component of the survey was collected by trained interviewers via a personal interview.

A series of screening questions were asked about all persons in a selected household in order to identify:

- persons with one or more disabilities;
- persons aged 60 years or more; and
- persons providing care outside the household.

The amount of information collected from each person varied according to whether the person was in one or more of the target groups. Persons not

identified to be in any of the target groups provided basic demographics and socio-economic information. This information was provided by any responsible adult in the household.

Persons with a disability were asked questions, by personal interview or proxy, to determine the presence and severity of handicap and questions relating to help and assistance needed and received for self care, mobility, verbal communication, health care, home help, home maintenance, meal preparation, financial management, and transport activities.

Persons aged 60 years or more without a disability were only asked questions about a need for, or receipt of help, for home help, home maintenance, meal preparation, financial management, and transport activities. Testing prior to the survey showed that very few older persons without a disability needed help with activities such as self-care, verbal communication, mobility or health care.

Principal carers of a person with a disability who were co-resident were interviewed in order to obtain information relating to assistance provided. They were also given a self-enumeration carer's form about their attitudes to their caring role. This self-enumeration form was completed by the carer during the interview.

All persons who identified themselves as carers of persons not co-resident were interviewed in order to obtain information about the assistance they provided.

Establishment component

The establishment component data was collected in two stages via a mail-based methodology directed to administrators of randomly selected establishments.

The first stage required a Contact Information Form to be completed to provide the name of a contact officer and the current number of occupants within the establishment.

The second stage required the nominated contact officer to randomly select occupants, following the instructions provided. Demographic details were collected for all persons selected, and a separate questionnaire completed for each person meeting the coverage requirements.

The range of data collected in this component was much smaller than that in the household component as many areas covered by that component could not be collected through a mail based methodology or would be irrelevant to those residing in establishments.

Reliability of the estimates

The estimates provided in this publication are subject to two types of error.

Sampling Error

This is the difference which would be expected between the estimate and the corresponding figure which would have been obtained from a collection based on the whole population, using the same questionnaires and procedures. A measure of the sampling error for a given estimate is provided and expressed as a percentage of the estimate (relative standard error). The Technical Note on Sampling Variability includes a discussion, as well as providing details for the calculation of the relative standard error for selected estimates contained in this publication.

Non-sampling error

Errors can occur whether the estimates are derived from a sample or from a complete enumeration. These errors are referred to as non-sampling errors. Three major sources of non-sampling error are:

- inability to obtain comprehensive data from all people included in the sample. These errors arise due to the differences which exist between the characteristics of respondents and non-respondents;
- errors in reporting on the part of both respondents and interviewers. These reporting errors may arise through inappropriate wording of questions, misunderstanding of the data required, inability or unwillingness to provide accurate information and mistakes in answers to questions; and
- errors arising during the processing of survey data. These processing errors may arise through mistakes during coding and data recording.

Non-sampling errors are difficult to measure in any collection. However, every effort was made to minimise these errors. In particular, the effect of the reporting and processing errors described above was minimised by careful questionnaire design, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and extensive editing and quality control checking at all stages of data processing.

Interpretation of results

As the estimates are based on a sample, they are subject to sampling variability and reporting errors. The following factors should be considered when interpreting the estimates contained in this publication.

- Information in the survey was based, wherever possible, on the personal response given by the respondent. However, in cases where information was provided by another person, some answers may differ from those the selected person would have provided. In

particular, interpretation of the concepts of 'need' and 'difficulty' are affected by the proxy interview method.

- A number of people may not have reported certain conditions because of:
 - the sensitive nature of the condition (eg, alcohol and drug related conditions, schizophrenia, mental retardation or degeneration);
 - the intermittent or seasonal nature of the condition (eg, asthma, epilepsy); or,
 - a lack of awareness of the presence of the condition on the part of the person (eg, mild diabetes), or a lack of knowledge or understanding of the correct medical terminology for their condition.
- As certain conditions may not have been reported, data collected from the survey may have underestimated the number of people with one or more disabilities.
- The need for help may have been underestimated, as some people may not have admitted needing help because of such things as pride, or may not have realised help was needed with a task because help had always been received with that task. Some usual sources of help may have been overlooked if it was received irregularly.
- The criteria by which people assessed whether they had difficulty performing tasks may have varied. Comparisons may have been made with the ability of others of a similar age, or with the respondent's own ability when younger.

Symbols and other usages

The following symbols, where shown in columns of figures or elsewhere in tables, mean:

- .. not applicable
- * subject to relative standard error between 25-50%
- ** subject to relative standard error greater than 50%, including blank and zero cells.

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sum of the component items and the total. Published percentages are calculated prior to

rounding and therefore, some discrepancy may exist between these percentages and those that could be calculated from the rounded figures.

TECHNICAL NOTE ON SAMPLING VARIABILITY

Estimation Procedures

Estimates obtained from the survey were derived using a complex ratio estimation procedure. This procedure ensures that survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age, sex and area of state, rather than to the age, sex and area of state distribution within the sample itself.

Reliability of Estimates

Since the estimates in this publication are based on a sample of dwellings and establishments they are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the estimates that would have been produced if all dwellings and establishments had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the *standard error*, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings and establishments was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the estimate that would have been obtained if all dwellings and establishments had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Another measure of sampling variability is the *relative standard error* which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. The relative standard error is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling, and thus avoids the need to refer to the size of the estimate.

Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this publication. Standard errors for estimates relating to persons in households are given in Table A, and Table B for establishments. These figures will not give a precise measure of the standard error of a particular estimate but they will provide an indication of its magnitude.

The size of the standard error increases with the level of the estimate, so that the larger the estimate the larger is the standard error. However, it should be noted that the larger the sample estimate the smaller will be the standard error in percentage terms. Thus, larger sample estimates will be relatively more reliable than smaller estimates.

As the standard errors in Table A show, the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error. Very small estimates are subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In this publication only estimates with relative standard errors of 25 per cent or less are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 25 per cent have been included and are preceded by a single asterisk (*). Estimates

with a relative standard error of over 50 per cent are preceded by a double asterisk (**) to indicate they are subject to high standard errors and should be used with caution.

An example of the calculation and use of standard errors is as follows:

From Table 21 it can be seen that there are about 2,357,200 persons with a handicap in households. Table A shows that the standard error of this estimate is about 22,800 (using interpolation). Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey will fall within the range 2,334,400 to 2,380,000 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the value will fall within the range 2,311,600 to 2,402,800.

The standard error of an estimate which is the sum of estimates from the household and establishment components of the survey is approximately equal to the standard error of the *household* estimate. This is because establishment standard errors are small compared with household standard errors.

An example using the sum of estimates from the two components of the survey is as follows:

From Table 21 it can be seen that there are about 296,300 persons with a profound handicap in households and 123,600 persons with a profound handicap in establishments giving 419,900 persons in total. From Table A the standard error for an estimate of 296,300 is approximately 10,300.

Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings and establishments had been included in the survey will fall within the range 409,600 to 430,200 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the value will fall within the range 399,300 to 439,900.

Standard errors of rates and percentages

Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling errors. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. A formula to approximate the relative standard error (RSE) of a proportion is given below.

$$\text{RSE } (x/y) = \sqrt{[\text{RSE } (x)]^2 + [\text{RSE } (y)]^2}$$

Consider the example from Table 13, of 3,176,700 persons with a disability, 353,500 or 11.1 per cent reported mental disorders as the main disabling condition. The standard error of 353,500 is approximately 11,000 so the relative standard error (i.e the standard error as a percentage of the estimate) is

3.1 per cent. The standard error of 3,176,700 is approximately 25,400 so the relative standard error is 0.8 per cent. Applying the above formula, the relative

standard error of the proportion is $\sqrt{(3.1)^2 - (0.8)^2}$ or 3.0 per cent, giving a standard error for the proportion of 0.3 percentage points (i.e 3 per cent of 11.1 per cent). Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the proportion that would have been yielded if all dwellings had been included in the survey will fall within the range of 10.8 per cent to 11.4 per cent, and nineteen chances in twenty that the proportion is within the range 10.5 per cent to 11.7 per cent.

The difference between two survey estimates is itself an estimate and is therefore subject to sampling variability. The standard error of the difference of two survey estimates depends on the standard errors of the original estimates and on the relationship (correlation) between the two original estimates. An approximate standard error (SE) of the difference between two estimates (x-y) may be calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{Standard error (x - y)} = \sqrt{[\text{SE (x)}]^2 + [\text{SE (y)}]^2}$$

While this formula will only be exact for differences between separate and uncorrelated (unrelated) characteristics of sub-populations, it is expected to provide a good approximation for all differences likely to be of interest in this publication.

The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents, errors made in collection such as in recording and coding data, and errors made in processing the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the *non-sampling error*. Non-sampling errors are not specific to sample surveys and can occur in a census enumeration. A number of procedures are undertaken to ensure this type of error is reduced to a minimum such as careful design and testing of questionnaires, intensive interviewer training and supervision, and efficient operating procedures.

TABLE A. STANDARD ERRORS FOR ESTIMATES - HOUSEHOLDS

	NSW	Vic.	Qld.	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia	Relative Standard Error Per cent	
Size of Estimate	Value of one standard					Number	deviation from the estimate				
100	*	*	*	*	*	120	150	80	*	*	
200	*	*	*	*	*	180	200	120	*	*	
300	*	*	*	310	350	230	240	140	*		
400	*	*	430	360	400	260	270	160	400	100.4	
500	*	540	480	400	450	290	300	180	460	91.2	
600	*	590	530	440	490	320	320	190	510	84.3	
700	700	640	570	480	520	350	350	210	550	78.7	
800	750	690	610	510	560	370	370	220	590	74.2	
900	800	730	650	540	590	390	390	230	25.55 630	70.4	
1,000	840	770	680	570	620	410	410	240	24 670	67.2	
1,100	880	810	720	590	650	430	430	250	710	64.3	
1,200	920	840	750	620	680	450	440	260	740	61.9	
1,300	960	880	780	640	700	460	460	270	780	59.6	
1,400	990	910	810	670	730	480	480	280	810	57.7	
1,500	1,050	940	830	690	750	490	490	290	840	55.9	
1,600	1,050	970	860	710	770	510	510	31.875 300	870	54.2	
1,700	1,100	1,000	880	730	800	520	520	310	18.235 900	52.7	
1,800	1,100	1,050	910	750	820	530	530	320	920	51.3	
1,900	1,150	1,050	930	770	840	550	550	RSE 320	950	50.1	
2,000	1,200	1,100	960	790	860	560	560	28 330	980	48.9	
2,100	1,200	1,100	980	810	880	570	570	27.1 340	1,000	47.8	
2,200	1,250	1,150	1,000	820	900	580	590	26.8 340	1,050	46.8	
2,300	1,250	1,150	1,000	840	920	590	600	26.1 350	1,050	45.8	
2,400	1,300	1,200	1,050	860	930	610	610	25.4 360	1,100	44.9	
2,500	1,300	1,200	1,050	870	950	620	620	24.8 360	1,100	44.0	
3,000	1,450	1,350	1,150	950	1,050	670	670	390	1,200	40.4	
3,500	1,550	1,450	1,250	1,000	1,100	710	720	420	1,300	37.5	
4,000	1,650	1,500	1,350	1,100	1,200	750	770	440	1,400	35.2	
4,500	1,750	1,600	1,400	1,150	1,250	780	810	460	1,500	33.2	
5,000	1,800	1,700	1,450	1,200	1,300	820	850	490	1,600	31.5	
6,000	2,000	1,850	1,600	1,300	1,400	880	930	520	1,750	28.8	
8,000	2,250	2,100	1,800	1,450	1,600	980	1,050	590	2,000	25.0	
10,000	2,500	2,350	2,000	1,600	1,750	1,050	1,150	640	2,250	22.3	
20,000	3,400	3,150	2,750	2,150	2,350	1,350	1,600	840	3,100	15.6	
30,000	4,050	3,800	3,250	2,550	2,800	1,550	1,950	990	3,800	12.6	
40,000	4,600	4,250	3,650	2,900	3,150	1,700	2,250	1,100	4,300	10.8	
50,000	5,000	4,700	4,000	3,150	3,450	1,800	2,500	1,200	4,800	9.6	
100,000	6,700	6,200	5,300	4,100	4,500	2,150	3,450	1,550	6,500	6.5	
200,000	8,800	8,200	7,000	5,300	5,900	2,550	4,800	1,950	8,800	4.4	
300,000	10,300	9,500	8,200	6,200	6,800	2,800	*	2,250	10,400	3.5	
400,000	11,400	10,600	9,100	6,800	7,600	2,950	*	*	11,600	2.9	
500,000	12,400	11,500	9,900	7,400	8,200	3,100	*	*	12,700	2.5	
1,000,000	15,900	14,700	12,600	9,300	10,500	*	*	*	16,700	1.7	
2,000,000	20,200	18,600	16,000	11,600	13,300	*	*	*	21,600	1.1	
5,000,000	27,300	24,900	21,700	*	*	*	*	*	29,700	0.6	
10,000,000	33,800	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	37,400	0.4	
20,000,000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	46,500	0.2	

TABLE B. STANDARD ERRORS FOR ESTIMATES - ESTABLISHMENTS

Size of Estimate	NSW	Vic.	Qld.	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia	Relative Standard Error Per cent
	Number									
100	75	57	44	36	40	26	27	15	50	54.6
200	120	92	71	58	64	41	44	25	80	40.3
300	150	115	89	73	80	51	55	31	100	33.4
400	180	138	106	87	96	62	65	37	120	29.1
500	195	149	115	95	104	67	71	40	130	26.1
600	210	161	124	102	112	72	76	43	140	23.8
700	225	172	133	109	120	77	82	46	150	22.0
800	240	184	142	117	128	82	87	49	160	20.6
900	255	195	150	124	136	87	93	52	170	19.3
1000	270	207	159	131	144	92	98	55	180	18.3
1100	285	218	168	139	152	97	104	58	190	17.4
1200	300	230	177	146	160	103	109	62	200	16.6
1300	315	241	186	153	168	108	115	65	210	15.9
1400	315	241	186	153	168	108	115	65	210	15.3
1500	330	253	195	160	176	113	120	68	220	14.7
1600	345	264	204	168	184	118	125	71	230	14.2
1700	345	264	204	168	184	118	125	71	230	13.7
1800	360	276	212	175	192	123	131	74	240	13.3
1900	375	287	221	182	200	128	136	77	250	12.9
2000	375	287	221	182	200	128	136	77	250	12.5
2100	390	299	230	190	208	133	142	80	260	12.2
2200	390	299	230	190	208	133	142	80	260	11.9
2300	405	310	239	197	216	138	147	83	270	11.6
2400	405	310	239	197	216	138	147	83	270	11.3
2500	420	322	248	204	224	144	153	86	280	11.0
3000	450	345	266	219	240	154	164	92	300	9.9
3500	480	368	283	233	256	164	175	98	320	9.1
4000	510	391	301	248	272	174	185	105	340	8.4
4500	525	402	310	255	280	179	191	108	350	7.8
5000	555	425	328	270	296	190	202	114	370	7.3
6000	585	448	345	284	312	200	213	120	390	6.6
8000	660	505	389	321	352	226	240	135	440	5.5
10000	720	551	425	350	383	246	262	148	480	4.8
20000	915	701	540	445	487	313	333	188	610	3.0
30000	1035	793	611	503	551	354	376	212	690	2.3
40000	1125	861	664	547	599	385	409	231	750	1.9
50000	1200	919	708	583	639	410	436	246	800	1.6
100000	1455	1114	859	707	775	497	529	298	970	1.0
200000	1725	1321	1018	839	919	590	627	354	1150	0.6

PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION PROGRAM

Data Availability

Results from the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers will be available in the form of:

- publications; and,
- tables produced on request to meet specific information requirements from the survey.

Consultancy services are also available to undertake statistical analysis of data collected.

The following, outlines the products and services which are proposed.

Publications and Other Standard Releases

Disability, Ageing and Carers: Summary of Findings (4430.0)

Expected release December 1993

Price \$20.00

This publication.

Disability, Ageing and Carers: User Guide (4431.0)

Expected release December 1993

Price \$20.00

This publication contains information about the concepts and methods used in sampling and data collection for the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers. Included are descriptions of all topics covered.

Disability, Ageing and Carers: Data Reference Package (4432.0)

Expected release December 1993

Price \$20.00

The package contains the questionnaire forms used for both components of the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers. It also contains a complete list of the survey data items.

Publication Program

A series of specialised publications is planned to further analyse the information collected. Each publication will address an issue identified as being of significant interest to users. Topics will be finalised following analysis of the data from the survey, but it is envisaged that the following issues will be addressed.

- Employment: identifying aspirations and restrictions associated with disability and/or ageing and/or carers.
- Education: identifying restrictions associated with disability.
- Disabling conditions: identifying the areas most prevalent, the help required, and the source of that help.
- Carers: the numbers and characteristics of persons in the caring role.
- Carers: the effects of the caring role in relation to areas of everyday living.

Small publications relating to specific focus groups are being investigated. These may include topics such as:

- the need for, and help received by, those who are visually or hearing impaired, paraplegic, or brain injured;
- those involved in accidents;
- the transport needs of people with a disability.

Related Publications

These publications relate to the previous survey conducted in 1988.

Carers of the Handicapped at home, Australia, 1988 (4122.0)

Released January 1990

Price \$12.50

This publication presents data on the household composition and other characteristics of principal carers; characteristics of the main recipient of care; and help provided by, and support provided to, the principal carer.

Disability and Handicap, Australia, 1988 (4120.0)

Released October 1990

Price \$12.50

This publication presents data on persons with one or more disability showing household composition and other characteristics; disabling condition; type and severity of handicap; need for and receipt of help; use of aids; and income and accommodation. Where relevant, tables covered persons with one or more disability living in households and establishments.

Domestic Care of the Aged, Australia, 1988 (4120.0)

Released September 1992

Price \$12.50

This publication presents data on persons aged 60 years or more, with or without a disability, showing household composition and other characteristics;

their need for and receipt of help; and income and accommodation. A more extended range of age groups than those contained in *Disability and Handicap* is examined.

Special Data Services

Special tabulations

Special tabulations can be produced on request to meet individual user needs. Subject to stringent confidentiality and sampling variability constraints, the tabulations can be produced incorporating data items and populations to meet individual requirements.

Special tabulations can be made available in printed form or on floppy disk. Each request is costed individually and quotes are provided prior to completion.

The availability of the special tabulation service will coincide with the release of this publication (4430.0).

PROTAB

For users who have an expected on-going need for special tabulations, a software facility will be available which has been designed to assist in table specifications. This facility, called PROTAB, can be run from any IBM compatible microcomputer and has the following features:

- screen-based table facility;
- complete list of available data items;
- full details of the contents of each data item, including:
 - descriptions;
 - weighted counts of each value; and,
 - percentage distribution of values;
- immediate calculation of table cost and batch cost based on the number of cells requested and selected survey parameters; and,
- construction of a coded set of specifications for the required tables which can be transmitted to the ABS in printed form or on floppy disk.

The use of PROTAB enables the production of precise table specifications which will assist the ABS in servicing the table request promptly. PROTAB software for the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers is expected to be available in December 1993. The cost of the PROTAB software is available on application.

Statistical Consultancy Services

ABS offers a specialist statistical consultancy service to assist users with their statistical needs. This consultancy attracts a service charge. For further information, contact the Statistical Consultancy Service in the ABS office in your state.

MAIN DATA ITEMS

Special tabulations and consultancy services for analysis of the survey data will be available. There will be a charge for these services. The following list is intended to provide an indication of the major data items available in the 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers. The data items can be used directly or cross classified for analysis, subject to confidentiality and reliability constraints.

To discuss any aspect of these data items please contact:

Assistant Director Disability and Ageing Survey, (06) 252 7430, or write to Welfare Section, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, ACT 2616, or Fax (06) 253 1673.

MAJOR QUESTIONNAIRE TOPICS

Disabling conditions

- Main conditions
 - Coded conditions collected, groupings of conditions
- General cause of main condition
 - Coded conditions collected
- Detailed cause of main condition
 - Coded conditions collected
- Disability Status
 - Handicapped, Disability without handicap, Not disabled

Handicap

- Handicap status
 - Has disability, has disability and handicap, neither
- Area of handicap
 - Identified restrictions in activities and tasks (see Glossary and Explanatory Notes for further detail).
- Severity of Handicap
 - Profound, Severe, Moderate, Mild, Not determined.
- Reported need for help
 - Activities as in *Assistance*
- Reported help received
 - Activities as in *Assistance*
- Reported unmet need for help
 - Activities as in *Assistance*

Carers

- Identification of carer
 - Description of relationship to recipient
- Type of care given
 - Formal, Informal
- Number cares for
 - Recipients of care from carer
- Residential status of carer
 - In the same household as the recipient,
 - In a different household from the recipient
- Which activity providing care with
 - Activities as in *Assistance*
- Use of respite care
 - Services used, frequency of use

OTHER QUESTIONNAIRE TOPICS

Assistance

- Activities requiring/receiving assistance
 - Self care
 - Verbal communication
 - Mobility

- Health Care
- Home help
- Home maintenance/gardening
- Meal preparation
- Financial management/writing letters
- Transport

Emergency arrangements

- Special arrangements in place
- Special care arrangements
- Difficulties for individual if left alone

Community activities

- Reasons for not going away from home
- Events away from home person has participated in
 - Sports, Social clubs, Theatre etc.
- Who person attended event with

Aids

- Type of aid
 - Major aids used for assistance
 - Tasks for which aids used
- Number of aids
 - Number of aids used per individual
 - Number of aids used per task

Accommodation

- Description
 - Household type, Establishment type
- Nature of occupancy
 - Buying, Renting, etc.
- Effects of disability
 - Moving house or changes to dwelling because of disability

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC TOPICS

Employment

- Labour force status(LFS)
 - Employed, Unemployed, Not in labour force
- Occupation
 - ASCO coding
- Industry
 - ASIC coding
- Effects of Disability
 - Time off work, special arrangements, etc

Education

- School attendance
- Special classes/schools attended
- Highest qualification obtained
- Current post school study
- Type of educational institution

Geographic details

- State
 - NSW, Vic, Qld, SA, WA, Tas, NT, ACT
- Area
 - Metropolitan, Urban, Rural

Household description data

- Composition
 - Description of relationship of persons in households
- Size
 - Count of persons in households

Family description data

- Composition
 - Description of family structure

- Size - Count of persons in family
- Income unit**
- Composition - Description of relationship of persons in income units
- Size - Count of persons in income units
- Income**
- Household income - Dollar value
- Family income - Dollar value
- Personal income - Dollar value
- Source of income - Pension, Salary etc
- Personal Descriptions**
- Age - Single years, Standard groups
- Sex - Male, Female
- Marital status - Married, De facto, Separated, Divorced, Widowed, Never married.
- Country of birth - ASCCSS coding
- Ethnic background - Parents' country of birth, native language
- Aboriginality - Self-assessed aboriginal status

More detailed information on data items is available in *Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers*:

Data Reference Package Catalogue No. 4432.0.

GLOSSARY

ARA	Any responsible adult
PD	Private dwelling
SD	Special dwelling
UR	Usual resident
Activity	An activity comprises one or more tasks.
Age Standardised Rate	An age standardised disability or handicap rate has been used to remove the effects of different age structures when comparing populations between States and Territories, or over time. A standard age composition is used (in this case the age composition of the estimated resident population of Australia at 30 March 1993 was pro rated so that the total = 100,000). The standard rate is that which would have prevailed should the actual population have the standard age composition. Each actual age specific rate for disability or handicap, is multiplied by the standard population for each age group. The results are summed and divided by 100,000 to give the age standardised rate.
Aid	An aid is a device or appliance used by a person with one or more disabilities or a person aged 60 years or more, to help with performing tasks. It is not help provided by a person or an organisation.
Area of Handicap	Handicap was identified by determining if a person needed help, or had difficulty, in relation to a number or areas of handicap. These areas were: self-care; mobility; verbal communication; schooling; and, employment. See Handicap for more details.
Carers - all (UR)	Carers are persons of any age, providing informal help (ie, help provided by family, friends or neighbours) for any of the following activities: • self-care (eg, showering/bathing, dressing, eating feeding, toileting, bladder/bowel control); • mobility (eg, going away from home, moving about the house, transferring to and from bed or chair); • verbal communication (eg, understanding someone known or unknown); • health care (eg, taking medication/dressing wounds, footcare); • home help (eg, washing, vacuuming, cleaning windows); • home maintenance (eg, changing light globes, weeding the garden);

- meal preparation;
- financial management/writing letters;
- transport (eg, public transport, shopping, driving).

A recipient may have more than one carer and in the survey, may identify up to three carers for each activity.

Carer - Main (UR)

A main carer of a UR is a person of any age who is identified by the care recipient as the person providing the most informal care for each of the above specified activities.

A recipient may have more than one main carer but can only have one main carer for each activity.

Carer - Main (non-UR)

A main carer of a non-UR is a person aged 15 years or more (identified by ARA as providing the most help) who later confirms that they provide the most informal help (unpaid) to a non-UR recipient for any of the following activities:

- mobility (eg, organising transport, driving, moving around the home, garden or away from home);
- verbal communication;
- supervising money matters;
- personal care (eg, washing, bathing, dressing, toileting);
- teaching everyday living skills (eg, handling money, reading destination signs);
- meals (eg, preparing, cooking, feeding).

This list of activities differs from the list of activities used to identify carers of URs.

Only one main carer is identified for a non-UR.

Carer - Principal (UR)

A principal carer of a UR is a person aged 15 years or more providing the most informal care for the activities of **self-care, mobility or verbal communication**.

Principal carers are chosen (by the care recipient) from the main carers nominated for the activities of self-care, mobility or verbal communication. A recipient can identify only one as the principal carer.

Carer - Principal (non-UR)

To be identified as a principle carer of a non-UR, a main carer must be aged 15 years or more and be providing the most informal help for the activities of **self-care, mobility or verbal communication**.

Coverage

Coverage rules are designed to ensure that, as far as possible, persons remaining within the scope of the survey have one and only one chance of being selected.

Disabling Condition

A disabling condition is any condition, which had lasted or was likely to last for 6 months or more, and resulted in one or more of the limitations, restrictions or impairments listed below:

- loss of sight (even when wearing glasses or contact lenses);
- loss of hearing;
- speech difficulties in native languages;
- blackouts, fits, or loss of consciousness;
- slowness at learning or understanding;
- incomplete use of arms or fingers;
- difficulty gripping or holding small objects;
- incomplete use of feet or legs;
- treatment for nerves or an emotional condition;
- restriction in physical activities or in doing physical work;
- disfigurement or deformity;
- head injury, stroke or any other brain damage;
- a mental illness requiring help or supervision;
- treatment or medication for a long-term condition or ailment;
- any other long-term condition.

Disability

The International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps definition for disability is as follows:

In the context of health experience, a disability is any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being.

It is difficult to put such a broad concept into operation. The approach adopted for this survey was to ask a series of screening questions on limitations, restrictions and impairments about each individual. These questions had been developed in the two previous surveys on the topic (1981, 1988), and in testing for this survey. Three additional screening questions were included for this survey because of concern that specific groups of people with disabilities were missed by the earlier surveys. It has been established that persons identified by one or more of these questions were within the concept of disability as commonly accepted by data users.

For the purposes of this survey:

disability was defined as the presence of one or more of the below limitations, restrictions or impairments which had lasted, or were likely to last, for a period of 6 months or more.

- loss of sight (even when wearing glasses or contact lenses);
- loss of hearing;
- speech difficulties in native languages;
- blackouts, fits, or loss of consciousness;
- slowness at learning or understanding;
- incomplete use of arms or fingers;
- difficulty gripping or holding small objects;
- incomplete use of feet or legs;
- treatment for nerves or an emotional condition;
- restriction in physical activities or in doing physical work;
- disfigurement or deformity;
- **long-term effects of head injury, stroke or any other brain damage;**
- a mental illness requiring help or supervision;
- treatment or medication for a long-term condition or ailment **and still restricted;** and,
- any other long-term condition **resulting in a restriction.**

Any definition of disability for this survey has to be stated in terms of the above. Certain value judgements are implicit, for example, a person with loss of sight corrected by glasses is not included as having a disability, whereas a person with loss of hearing corrected by a hearing aid is included as having a disability.

Disability without handicap Persons with a disability but not identified as having a handicap stated that they had one of the broad limitations, restrictions or impairments as given for disability, but then stated that they were not restricted in any of the specific tasks given to identify persons with a handicap.

Employed person Persons aged 15 years or more, who, in his or her main job during the enumeration period:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job, business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons);
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm, (excluding persons undertaking other unpaid voluntary work); or,
- were employers, employees or self-employed persons or unpaid family helpers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Employment limitation

An employment limitation relates to a person who has any of the following limitations because of their conditions:

- is permanently unable to work;
- is restricted in the type of work can/could do;
- often needed time off work;
- is restricted in the number of hours can/could work;
- would require an employer to make special arrangements; or,
- is limited in prospects of obtaining/keeping/changing jobs.

This information was collected for persons in households aged 15 years or more not attending school. Retired persons were excluded.

Establishments

Establishments are defined for this survey as hospitals, nursing homes, hostels, retirement villages and other 'homes'.

Formal help

Formal help is help provided to persons with one or more disabilities or persons aged 60 years or more by:

- organisations or individuals representing such organisations (whether profit making or non-profit making, government or private);
- family or friends living outside the house, or neighbours, who receive money on a regular basis for providing care;
- other persons (excluding family, friends or neighbours as described in informal help) who provide care on a regular basis and who were not associated with any organisation.

Handicap

A handicap is identified as a limitation to perform certain tasks associated with daily living. The limitation must be due to a disability and in relation to one or more of the areas listed below.

- Self-care - difficulties in showering, bathing, dressing, eating, toileting, bladder or bowel control;
- Mobility (profound/severe/moderate) - difficulties going places away from the home/establishment, moving about the house/establishment, transferring to and from a bed or chair.
Mobility (mild) - limitation in walking 200 metres, walking up or down stairs or using public transport.
- Verbal communication - difficulties understanding or being understood by strangers/family/friends/staff in the person's native language;

- Schooling - limited in the ability to attend school or needing to attend a special school or special classes;
- Employment - limited in the ability to work, the type of work performed and other work problems such as the amount of time off required and special arrangements which need to be made.

Persons aged less than 5 years with one or more disabilities were all regarded as having a handicap, but were not classified by area of handicap. This was due to difficulties inherent in determining whether the needs of children aged less than 5 years were a function of their age or their disability.

Health care activity	Health care activity relates to footcare, taking medication and dressing wounds.
Help needed	A person with one or more disabilities is identified as having a need for help with an activity, if that person required help or supervision to do one or more specified tasks or, in some cases, would find the tasks(s) difficult to do alone. This person is considered to need help whether or not that help is actually received.
Help received	Help received with an activity relates only to persons with one or more disabilities and/or persons aged 60 years or more, who have identified that they need help. The source of help may be individuals, organisations or other bodies, but does not include help from the use of aids or appliances.
Home help activity	Home help activity covers tasks associated with household chores.
Home maintenance activity	Home maintenance activity covers tasks such as changing light bulbs and minor repairs to the home.
Household	A household consists of a person or people who consider themselves to form a separate household or who have common eating arrangements. Boarders who receive accommodation and meals with other people in the household are treated as part of that household. Lodgers who are provided with accommodation only are treated as separate households.
Impairment	Impairment is defined by the World Health Organisation as follows: <i>In the context of health experience, an impairment is any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological or anatomical structure or function.</i>

Income unit	Income unit relates to people in households only, and consists of: • married couple income units - husband, wife (or de facto couple) and dependent children (if any); • one parent income units - a parent and at least one dependent child; and, • one person income units - all persons not included above.
Informal help	Informal help is help provided to persons with one or more disabilities and/or persons aged 60 years or more in households, by family, friends or neighbours. Generally, it is unpaid. All help provided by family or friends living in the same household as the person with a disability is regarded as informal, whether or not the provider is paid (see <i>formal help</i>).
Living arrangement	Living arrangement relates to the number of persons in a household, whether the person lives alone, with other family members or with other non-related persons. Living arrangements were not determined for persons in special dwellings or establishments.
Main carer	See <i>Carer - Main (UR)</i> See <i>Carer - Main (non-UR)</i>
Main disabling condition	That condition identified by the person with multiple conditions as the one causing the most problems. Where only one condition is recorded, this is coded as the main disabling condition.
Mobility activity	Mobility activity relates to going places away from the home or establishment; moving about the house or establishment; and transferring to and from a bed or a chair.
Mobility handicap	
- <i>Profound/Severe/Moderate</i>	A profound/severe/moderate mobility handicap relates to a person who has difficulties in: • going places away from home/establishment; • moving about the house/establishment; or, • transferring to and from bed or chair.
- <i>Mild</i>	A mild mobility handicap relates to a person who has difficulties in: • using public transport; • walking 200 metres; or, • walking up and down stairs.

Occupant	Occupant refers to all persons who usually reside in establishments. This includes persons in wards, hostels and self-care units which were part of the establishment, excluding staff.
Older person	Older person refers to persons aged 60 years or more.
Participation rate	The participation rate for any group is the number of persons in the labour force in that group (ie, employed plus unemployed) expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over in the same group.
Personal affairs activity	Personal affairs activity includes financial management and writing letters. Financial management covers day-to-day activities such as keeping track of expenses and paying bills. Writing letters includes drafting and writing correspondence.
Personal care activities	Personal care is the term used to describe the activities of self-care, verbal communication and mobility as an overall undertaking.
Principal carer	See <i>Carer - Principal (UR)</i> See <i>Carer - Principal (non-UR)</i>
Private dwelling	Private dwellings are defined as houses, flats, home units, garages, tents and other structures used as private places of residence at the time of the survey.
Provider of help	A provider of help with an activity is a usual source of help nominated by persons with one or more disabilities and/or persons aged 60 years or more. Up to three sources of informal help and two sources of formal help could be nominated for each activity.
Schooling limitation	A schooling limitation relates to a person who: • is unable to attend school; • attended a special school; • attended special classes in an ordinary school; • needed time off from school; or, • had difficulty at school because of a disabling condition. This information was collected for persons in households aged 5 to 14 years and those aged 15 years or more still attending school.
Scope	The scope of any survey states the population to be covered by the survey, usually by giving the geographic areas or population groups to be excluded from the total resident population.
Self-care activity	Self-care activity relates to the essential tasks of showering and bathing; dressing; eating and feeding; toileting; and bladder and bowel control.

Self-care handicap	A self-care handicap relates to difficulties in: • showering and bathing; • dressing; • eating; • toileting; or, • bladder or bowel control.
Severity of handicap	Four levels of severity (profound, severe, moderate and mild) were determined for each of the three areas of handicap: self-care, mobility and verbal communication. These levels were based on the person's ability to perform tasks relevant to these three areas and on the amount and type of help required. For each area of handicap, the levels of severity are as follows: • profound handicap - personal help or supervision always required; • severe handicap - personal help or supervision sometimes required ; • moderate handicap - no personal help or supervision required, but the person has difficulty in performing one or more of the tasks; • mild handicap - no personal help or supervision required and no difficulty in performing any of the tasks, but the person uses an aid, or has a mild mobility handicap or cannot easily pick up an object from the floor. The highest level of severity in any one of the areas of self-care, mobility and verbal communication determines the severity of total handicap. Severity of handicap in each area and in total was not determined for children aged less than 5 years due to difficulties inherent in determining whether the needs of the children aged less than 5 years were a function of their age or their disability. Additionally, severity was not determined for people with only an employment or schooling limitation.
Special dwellings	Special dwellings are defined for this survey as hotels, motels, boarding houses, educational and religious institutions, construction camps, caravan parks, etc.
Task	A task is a component of an activity. For example, self-care activity comprises the following tasks: showering/bathing, dressing, eating; toileting; and bladder or bowel control.
Transport activity	Transport activity relates to using public transport, shopping and driving.
Type of residence	Type of residence refers to either a household or an establishment. Much of the data shown distinguishes between persons in these two types of residence as the survey was conducted in two components.

Unemployed persons	Unemployed persons are those aged 15 years or more who were not employed during the enumeration period, but claimed to be looking for work. (This is a less precise definition than is used in the ABS monthly Labour Force Survey, where, to be classified as unemployed, persons must have taken active steps to find work and be available to start work if work is found.)
Unemployment rate	The unemployment rate for any group is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force (ie, employed plus unemployed) in the same group.
Unmet need	Unmet need relates only to persons with one or more disabilities and/or persons aged 60 years or more, who need help. A person with one or more disabilities is considered to have an unmet need if: • he/she requires help, but is not receiving it; • he/she is receiving help, but the help is insufficient to satisfy the person's needs for a specific activity.
Usual resident	A usual resident is a person who usually lives in that dwelling and regards it as his/her own or main home.
Usual resident provider of help	A usual resident provider of help is a person who usually lived in the same household as the person receiving help (see household). This person must have spent at least one night in the household during the enumeration period.
Verbal communication activity	Verbal communication activity relates to understanding speech and being understood when speaking in the person's native language.
Verbal communication handicap	A verbal communication handicap relates to difficulties understanding or being understood by strangers/family/friends/staff in the person's native language.



For more information ...

The ABS publishes a wide range of statistics and other information on Australia's economic and social conditions. Details of what is available in various publications and other products can be found in the *ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products* available at all ABS Offices (see below for contact details).

Information Consultancy Service

Information tailored to special needs of clients can be obtained from the Information Consultancy Service available at ABS Offices (see Information Inquiries below for contact details).

National Dial-a-Statistic Line

0055 86 400

(Steadycom P/L: premium rate 25c/21.4 secs.)

This number gives you 24-hour access, 365 days a year for a range of statistics.

Electronic Data Services

A wide range of ABS data is available on electronic media. Selections of most frequently requested statistics are available, updated daily, on DISCOVERY (Key *656#). The ABS PC TELESTATS service delivers major economic indicator main features ready to download into personal computers on the day of release. The PC AUSSTATS service enables on-line access to a data base of thousands of up-to-date time series. Selected datasets are also available on diskette or CD-ROM. For more details on electronic data services available, contact Information Services in any of the ABS Offices (see Information Inquiries below for contact details).

Bookshops and Subscriptions

There are over 500 titles of various publications available from ABS bookshops in all ABS Offices (see below Bookshop Sales for contact details). The ABS also provides a subscription service through which nominated publications are provided by mail on a regular basis at no additional cost (telephone Publications Subscription Service toll free on 008 02 0608 Australia wide).

Sales and Inquiries

Regional Offices	Information Inquiries	Bookshop Sales
SYDNEY (02)	268 4611	268 4620
MELBOURNE (03)	615 7000	615 7829
BRISBANE (07)	222 6351	222 6350
PERTH (09)	323 5140	323 5307
ADELAIDE (08)	237 7100	237 7582
HOBART (002)	20 5800	20 5800
CANBERRA (06)	207 0315	207 0315
DARWIN (089)	43 2111	43 2111
National Office		
ACT (06)	252 6007	008 020 608



Information Services, ABS, PO Box 10, Belconnen ACT 2616

AUSTRALIA 1993 **DISABILITY, AGEING AND CARERS** SUMMARY OF FINDINGS ABS Catalogue No. 4430.0



2443000012938

RECOMMENDED RETAIL PRICE \$20.00